

40 Scientific Discoveries that Confirm Noah's Flood

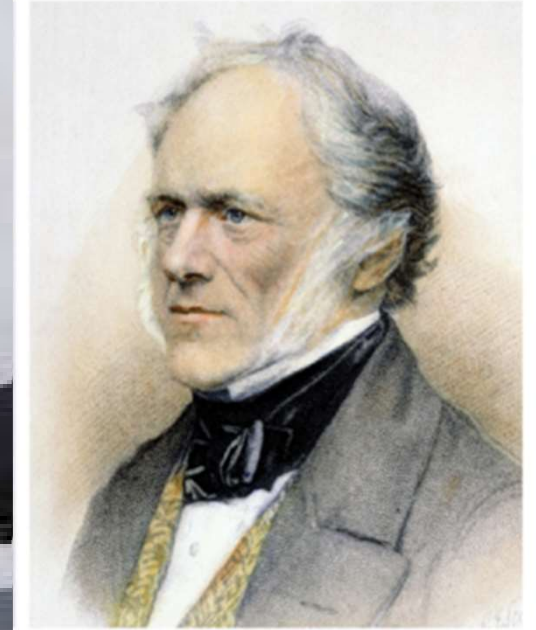


THE POWER OF THE PARADIGM

The Conflict of Paradigms: Georges Cuvier vs. Charles Lyell.
Which presents the more plausible model based on the evidence?



GEORGES CUVIER
(1769–1832)



CHARLES LYELL
(1797–1875)

CATASTROPHISM

UNIFORMITARIANISM



What is Catastrophism?

Catastrophism was a theory developed by French scientist Georges Cuvier based on paleontological evidence in the Paris Basin. Cuvier was there when he observed something peculiar about the fossil record. Instead of finding a continuous succession of fossils, Cuvier noticed several gaps where all evidence of life would disappear and then abruptly reappear again after a notable amount of time. Cuvier recognized these gaps in the fossil succession as mass extinction events. This also agrees with the Biblical account of Earth's history in Genesis which says that there was a global flood. Both Genesis 7 and 8 are detailed accounts of this worldwide flood.



GEORGES CUVIER
(1769–1832)

“MAJOR
FLOOD[S] ARE
A PART OF
EARTH'S
HISTORY – THE
EVIDENCE
SUPPORTS IT”



What is Uniformitarianism?

Uniformitarianism, as supported by Charles Lyell, is the paradigm in geology that changes that occur in the past happen gradually over millions of years. Great changes in geology occur very slowly rather than through a catastrophe.

“The present is the key to the past” is a scientific paradigm and philosophy. However, what does the geologic evidence support?

Look at the following slides to see what paradigm is supported by the evidence.



CHARLES LYELL
(1797–1875)

“NO GLOBAL
FLOOD
OCCURRED!
MAYBE THERE
WERE LOCAL
FLOODS BUT
NOT GLOBAL!”



But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, And knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. Matthew 24:37-39 ***Jesus Christ***

Jesus Christ believed
in a worldwide flood!




The Guiding Question

If the Bible is true and there was a global flood that destroyed all land creatures, birds and some marine creatures as the Bible states, except those on Noah's ark, then what type of evidence would we expect to see on earth?

“If Noah's flood is true you'd find billions of dead things buried in rock, laid down by water, all over the earth.” ***Ken Ham***

What do we see in the rock record?



Ken Ham

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BIOLOGY

Genesis 7:11-12

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all the fountains of the great deep burst open, and the floodgates of the sky were opened.

¹² The rain fell upon the earth for forty days and forty nights.

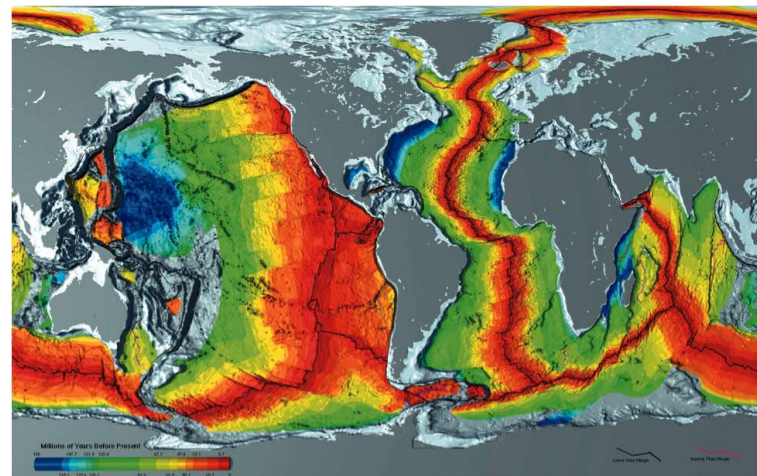
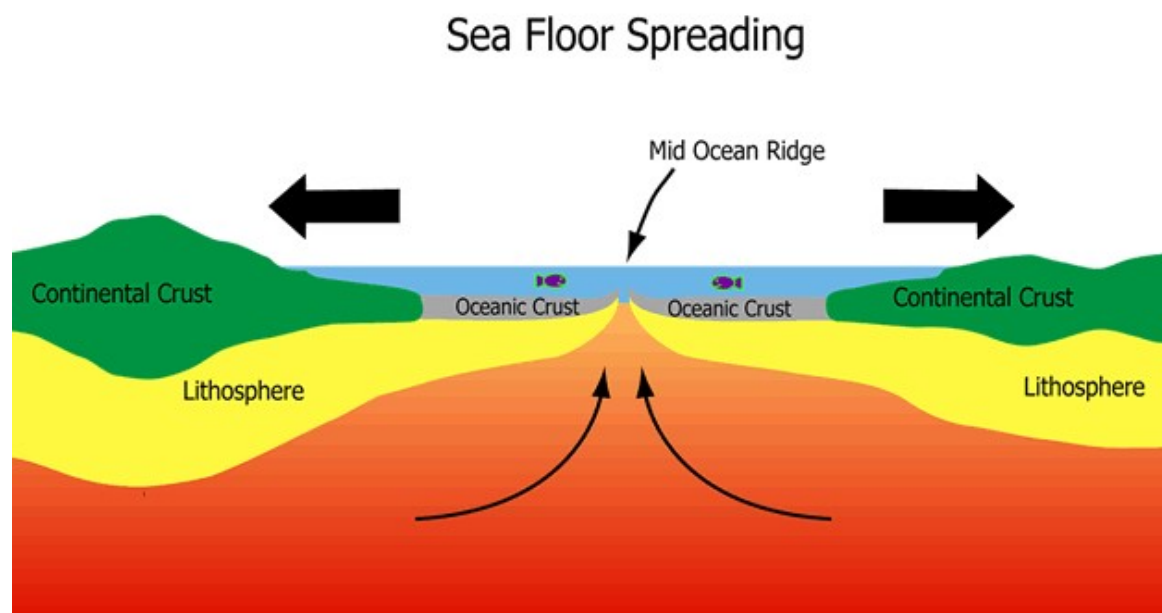


But how could this happen scientifically?

- Finding a mechanism for how the whole earth was flooded was the challenge
- God's Word tells us to **"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."**
1 Thessalonians 5:21.
- **We need to investigate the claims of God's Word so that the scientifically minded among us, like Thomas, who needed to see Jesus' wounds and feel His side may have their faith strengthened.**






The Flood Mechanism – Catastrophic Plate Tectonics



In 2003, Dr. John Baumgartner, Geophysicist, published a theory where he proposed that the flood was caused by rapid plate tectonics. **"One billion times faster"**. The tectonic plates moved quickly, not over millions of years, but all within a year, causing catastrophic conditions on earth: ocean floor spreading, warming of the oceans (40 days of rain), and the thermal expansion of the oceanic crust raised sea levels and brought flooding on the land. **He proposed this theory but did not have hard evidence to confirm his theory until 4 years later.**

Baumgardner, John R. (2003) "Catastrophic Plate Tectonics: The Physics Behind the Genesis Flood," Proceedings of the International Conference on Creationism: Vol. 5, Article 13.




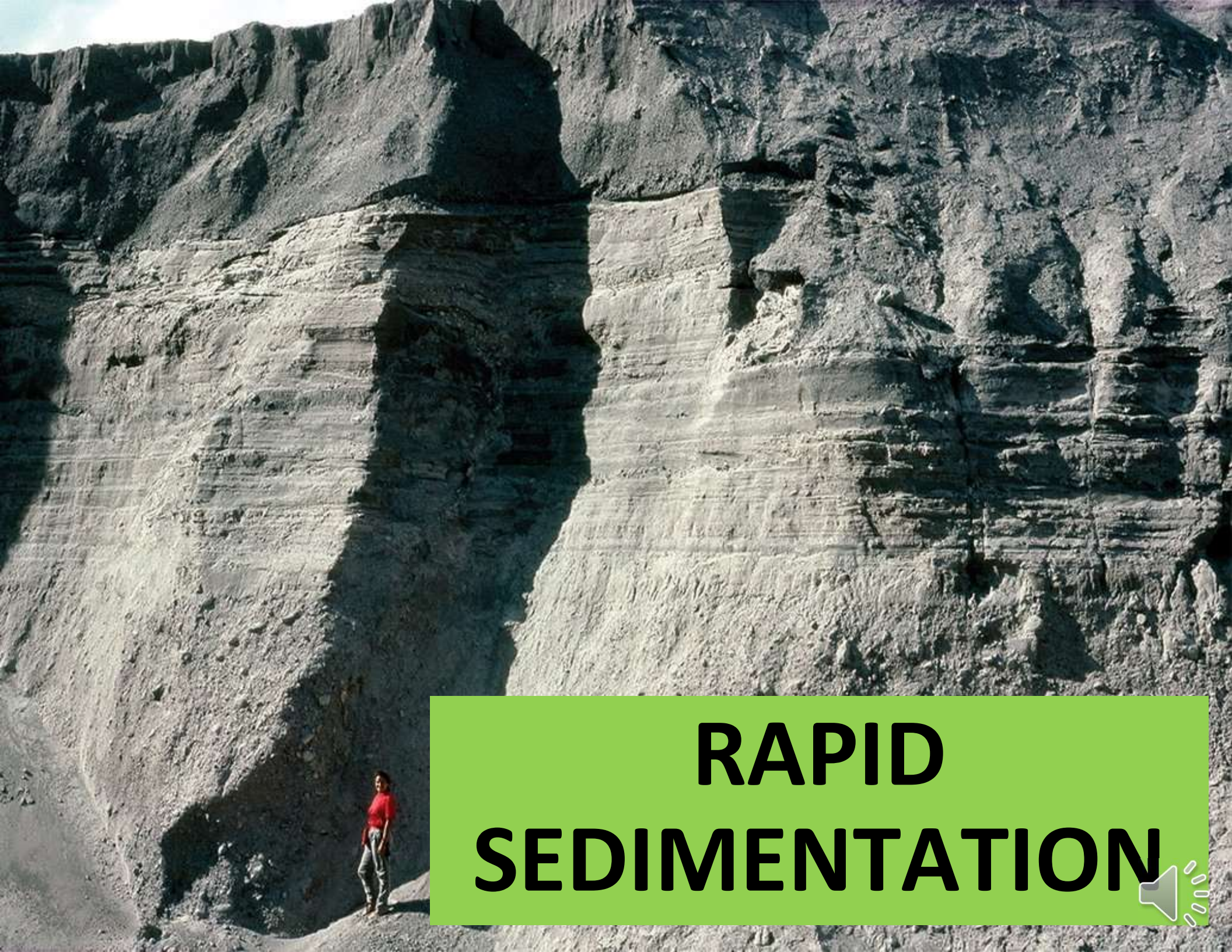


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GEOPHYSICS

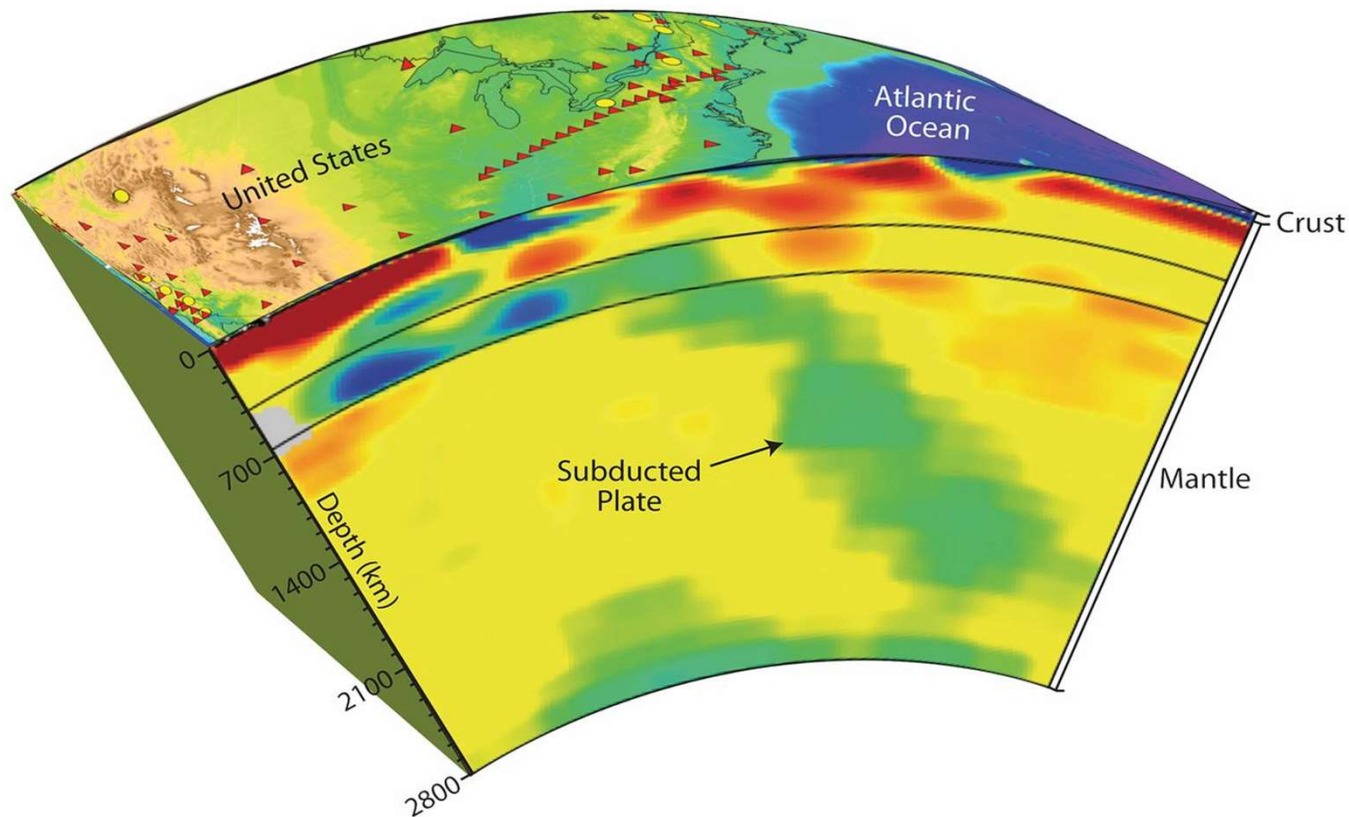




RAPID SEDIMENTATION



1 Subducted Ancient Seafloor under North America



Seismic tomography in 2007 by Suzan van der Lee and Steve Grand showed subducted seafloor consisting primarily of basalt is still un-melted all the way down to the outer core 3000 km inside the earth! How could this 10-20 km thick subducted layer survive un-melted for millions of years if the melting point of basalt is around 1000-1200°C and the temperature in the mantle is well over 3000°C?

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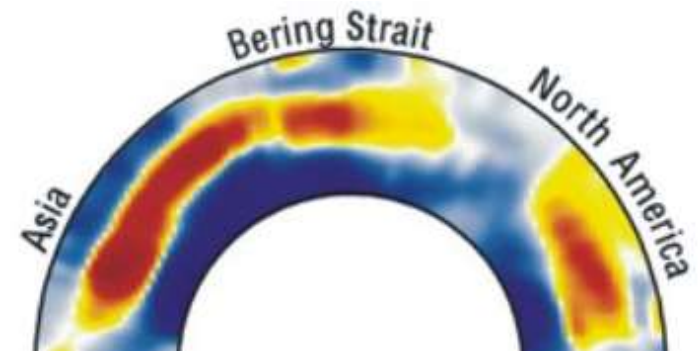
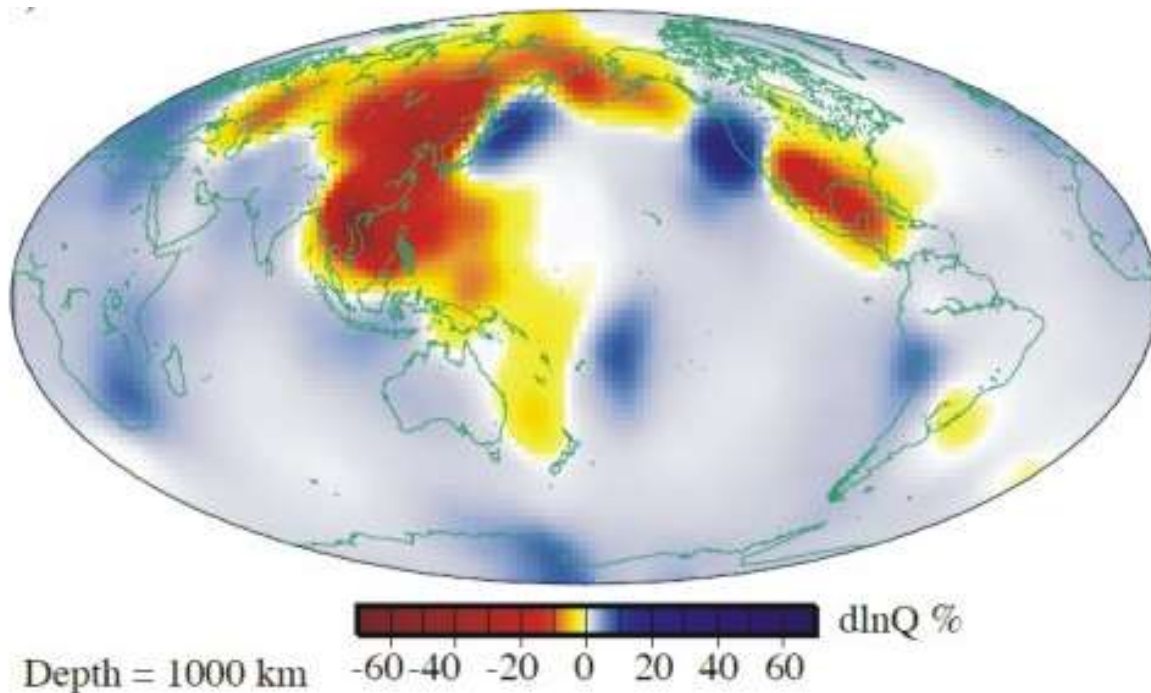
GEOPHYSICS



2

Massive volume of water in mantle beneath China

THE BEIJING ANOMALY: Vast amounts of water (as shown in red) (around 18 million km³) from 700-1400 km below Northeastern China have been detected by seismic tomography by Jesse Lawrence and Michael Wyession (from Washington University). Why is there huge amounts of water trapped in the mantle underneath Asia? If subduction occurred very slowly we would not see this amount of far less dense water in the mantle. Is this caused by slow processes or by a rapid process?



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CAVE GEOLOGY



3

Mount St. Helens Rapid Sedimentation



DR. AUSTIN'S OBSERVATIONS: He studied the eruptions of Mount St. Helens which produced a 1/40th scale version of the Grand Canyon. In the canyon called Ape Canyon on the Loowit Trail, the bottom layer where the person is standing is the initial 9 hour eruption layer (A) which took place on May 18, 1980. Then another pyroclastic flow deposit occurred on June 12, 1980, which left the next thick deposit (B) in just a 3 hour eruption. Then the 3rd - March 19, 1982 mudflow deposit (C) occurred. As a geologist, he originally thought a pyroclastic flow could not produce finely laminated (layered) sediment but he was wrong. When you look very closely at this deposit, it is highly laminated, not mixed up.

DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION: Dr. Austin's observations show that sediment can be laid down rapidly and can be finely layered. In this example approx. 20 meters of deposit was laid over **661 days** (almost 2 years). His conclusion is that finely layered sedimentation does not need to take millions of years.

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GEOLOGY



Major Types of Sedimentary Rocks in the Geologic Layers

SHALES approx. 47%
(Rockified mud). A typical shale is composed of about 58% clay minerals, 28% quartz, 6% feldspar, 5% carbonate minerals, and 2% iron oxides.



CARBONATES approx. 22%
(Made from marine life)
Mostly of calcium carbonate but dolomites
Are calcium magnesium carbonate.

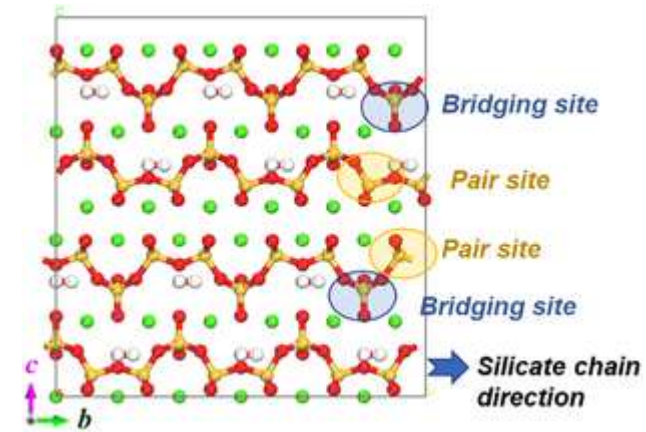
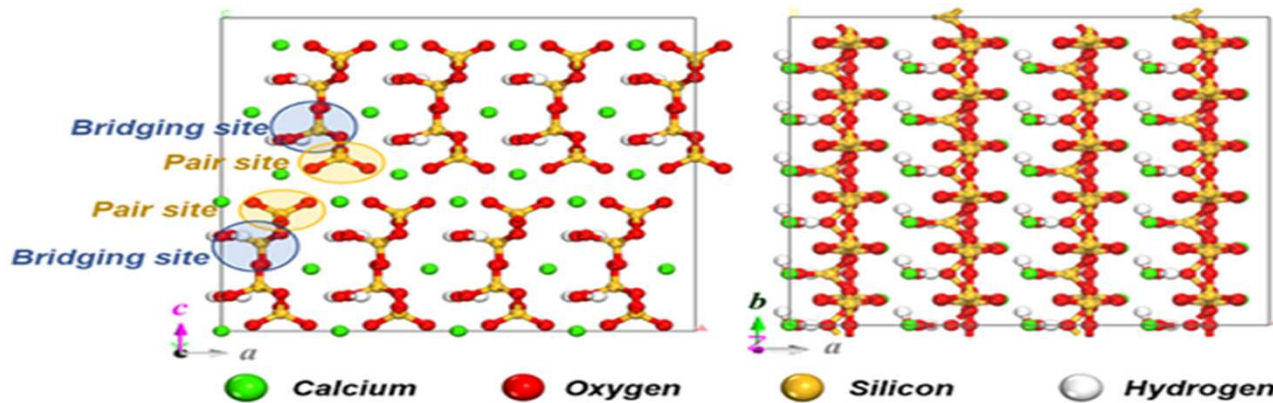


SANDSTONES approx. 19%
(Made from broken rock). Made from SiO_2 (Quartz) and Calcium Silicate
(Which is the cement material).



4

Cement needed to make sediments come from volatiles in the mantle



A cement material is needed to turn sand into sandstone, lime into limestone and mud into shale. **Approximately 30% of the mass of sedimentary rock is comprised of this cement material, but so often we don't realize this fact.**

The Earth's mantle is made of magnesium, aluminum, silicon, and oxygen silicates, as well as other elements and minerals. The mantle is denser than the crust but less dense than the core. The composition of mantle magma is made of silicates: Olivine, garnet, and pyroxene are common silicates found in the mantle. Magnesium oxide: A major type of rock found in the mantle. Other elements: Iron, calcium, sodium, and potassium are also found in the mantle. As subduction occurred beneath the crusts of the Earth, then new oceanic crust was produced, resulting in the addition of silicates into the water that flowed onto the continents. These silicates bound the sediments together and as the water drained off the newly formed sediments, the sedimentary layers hardened into rock.

Calcium silicate cement is a type of cement, primarily used in construction, also known as belite, important in Portland Cement. As well calcium silicate is used in dental applications – for tooth-coloured fillings and tooth pulp capping. Calcium Silicate – Ca₂SiO₄ – is also known as dicalcium silicate or calcium orthosilicate. The compound can be formed in water by the reaction of calcium hydroxide and silica (desiccant packs). As an experiment one can mix sand with calcium hydroxide and silica and see if one will obtain sandstone by the binding of these sand grains together. In this way one can see the cement agent binding grains together.

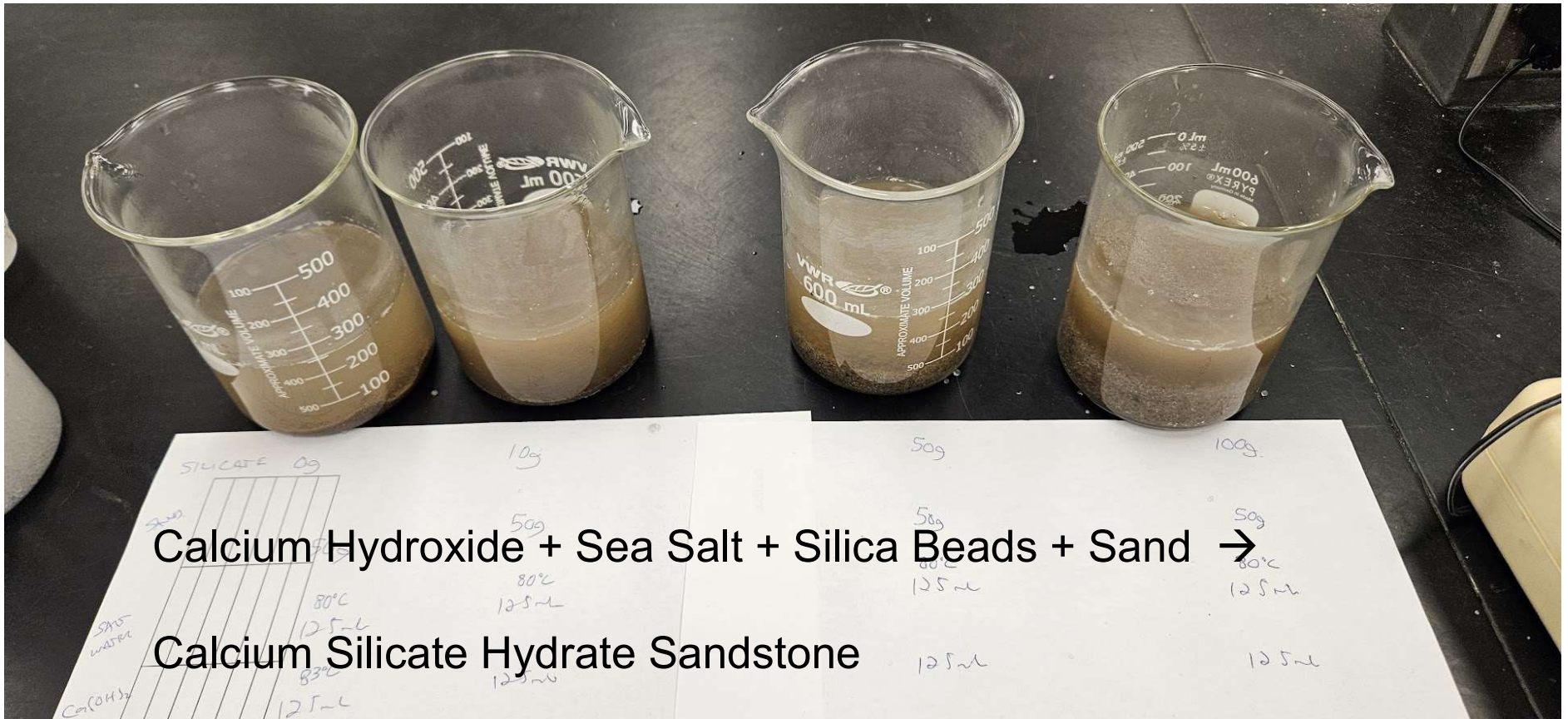


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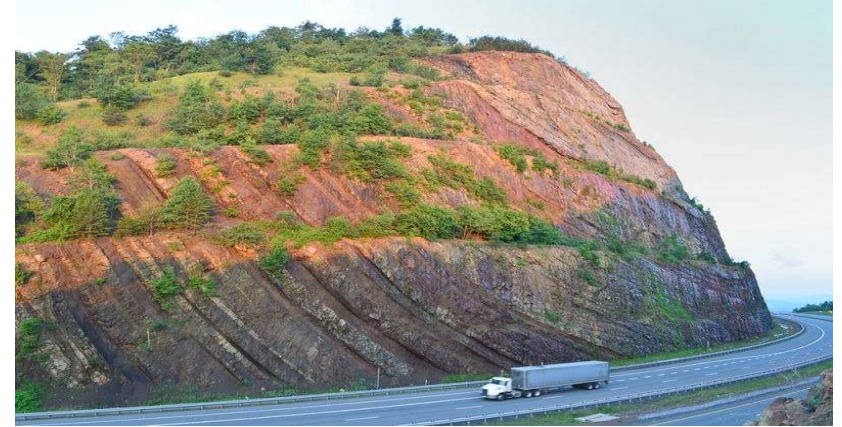
Re-Creating Sediment by Chemistry




Calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H) is primarily produced through the reaction of calcium-containing compounds (like calcium hydroxide or cement) with silica-containing materials in the presence of water. This reaction is fundamental to the setting and hardening of cement-based materials.




5 Folded, un-fractured Sediment Layers



As the sediment layers were laid down, they were soft, then as the crust moved, they were folded while soft. This is why we see hundreds of examples of folded rock without fractures, which is consistent with rapid sedimentation, folding then hardening. An example to the right is Sideling Hill Road Cut, Maryland, USA.






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GEOLOGY

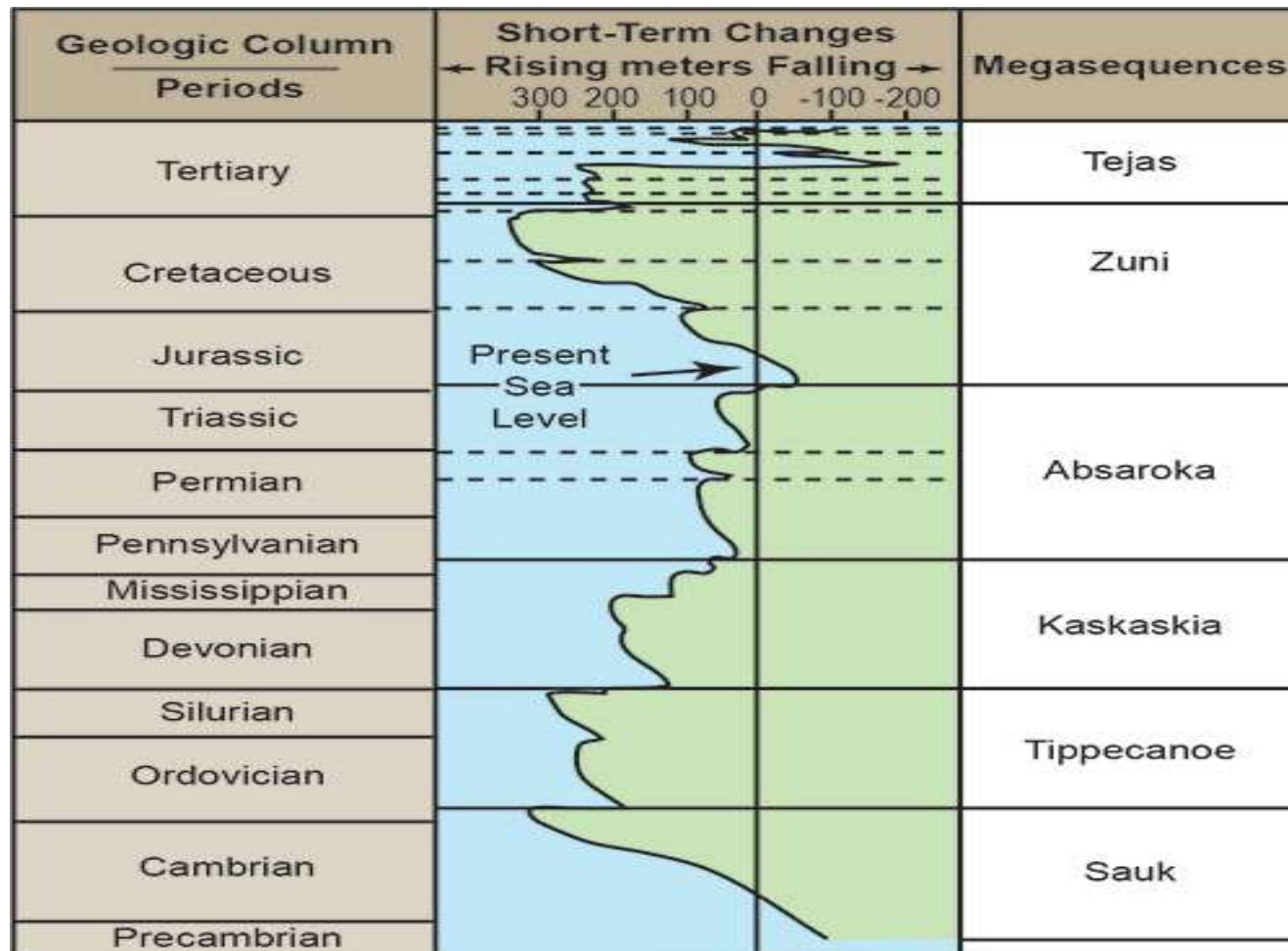




6

Megasequences show Rapid Deposition

Dr. Tim Clarey, geologist with the Institute of Creation Research, took data from core drilling samples from thousands of bore holes all across every continent. He discovered that there had been 6 megasequences, or stages of the flood's advances. Megasequences (or cratonic sequences) are packages of sediment arranged by particle size from conglomerate, then sand, then silt, then carbonates. Above and below the megasequences are erosional boundaries. There were 6 pulses of flood sediment deposition, but this needed to happen quickly because little erosion is found above and below the megasequences themselves. This demonstrates that the megasequences were laid down rapidly one on top of another rather than over millions of years. This diagram also shows how the sea water rose above the present state to over 300 m during the Zuni megasequence.



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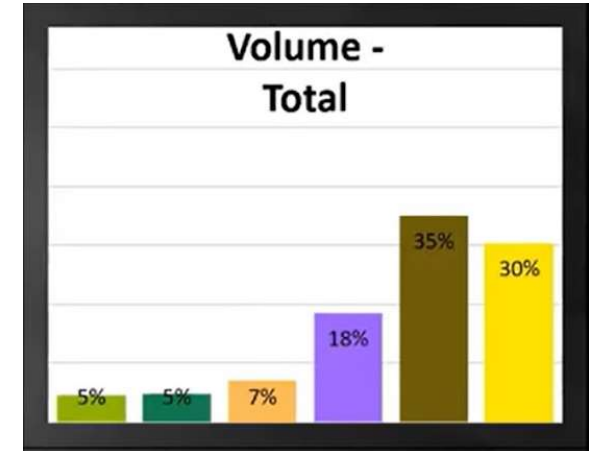
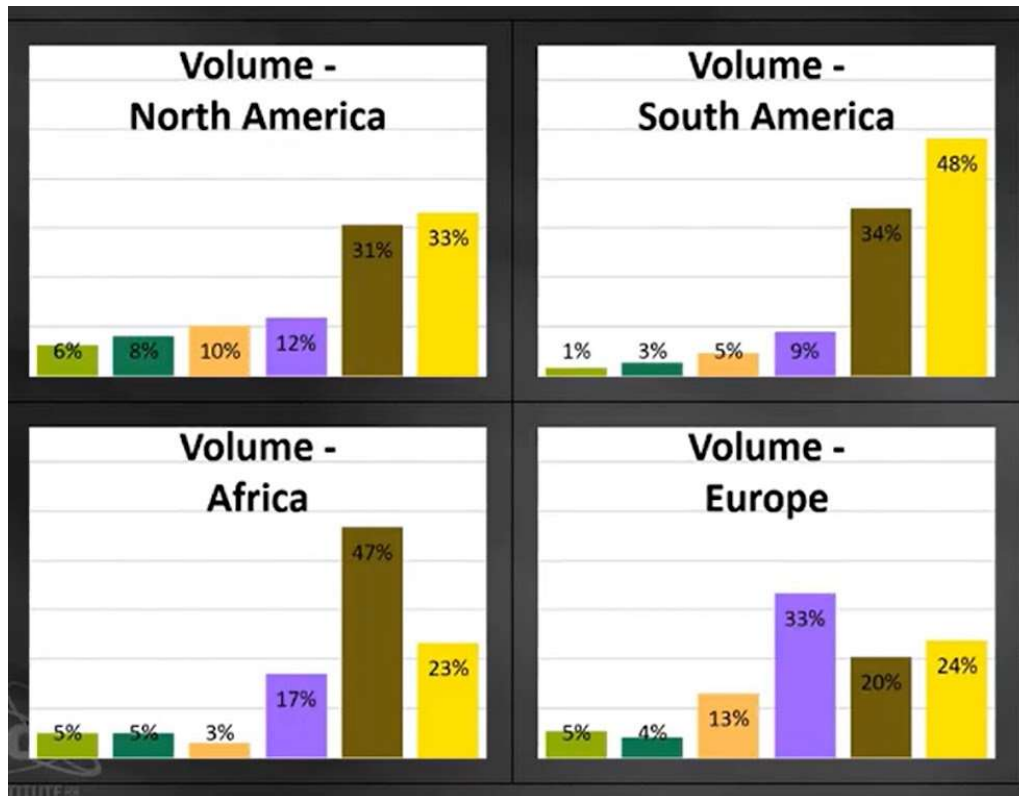
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7

Megasequences are on Every Continent

Dr. Clarey added up the megasequence (or cratonic sequence) volume of sediments in every continent. Although it varied in different continents, show that the flood even did in fact touch every continent. This supports the Biblical model of a worldwide flood as scripture says.



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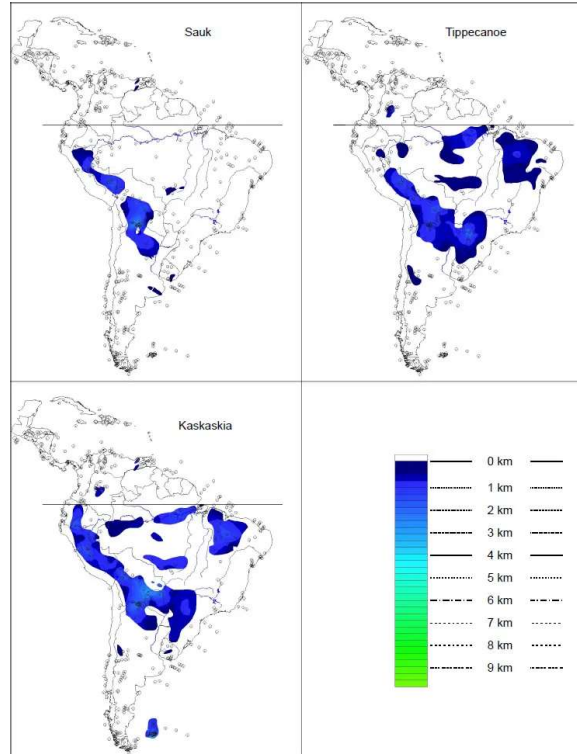
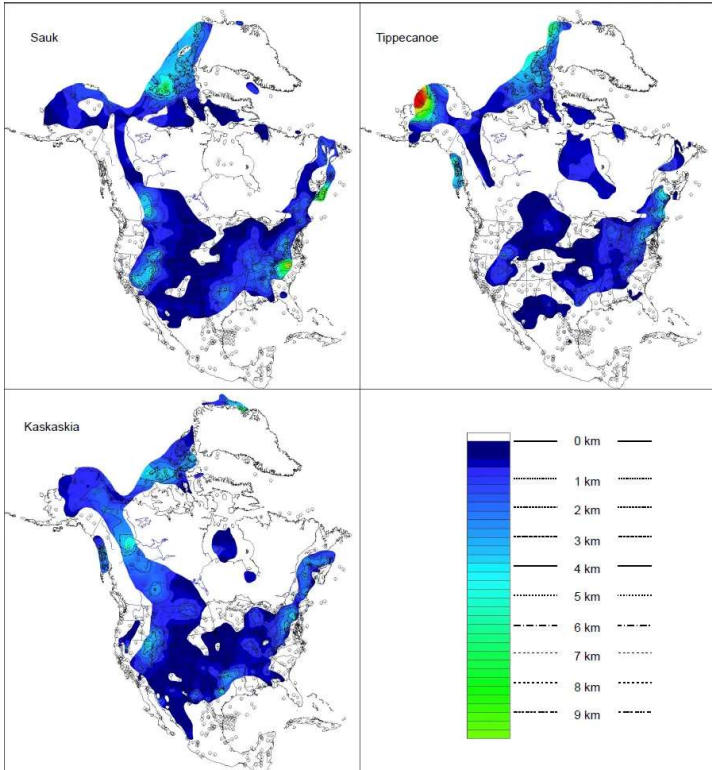
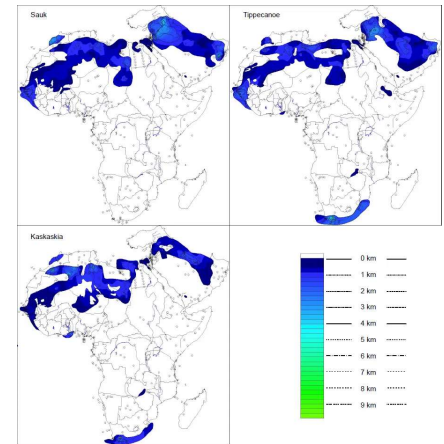
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8

God Gave Humans time to Repent

The first stages of the Flood show minimal sedimentation, meaning that although the floodwaters were rising in the first half of the flood people had time to repent as they would have known that impending disaster was coming but it happened in stages.



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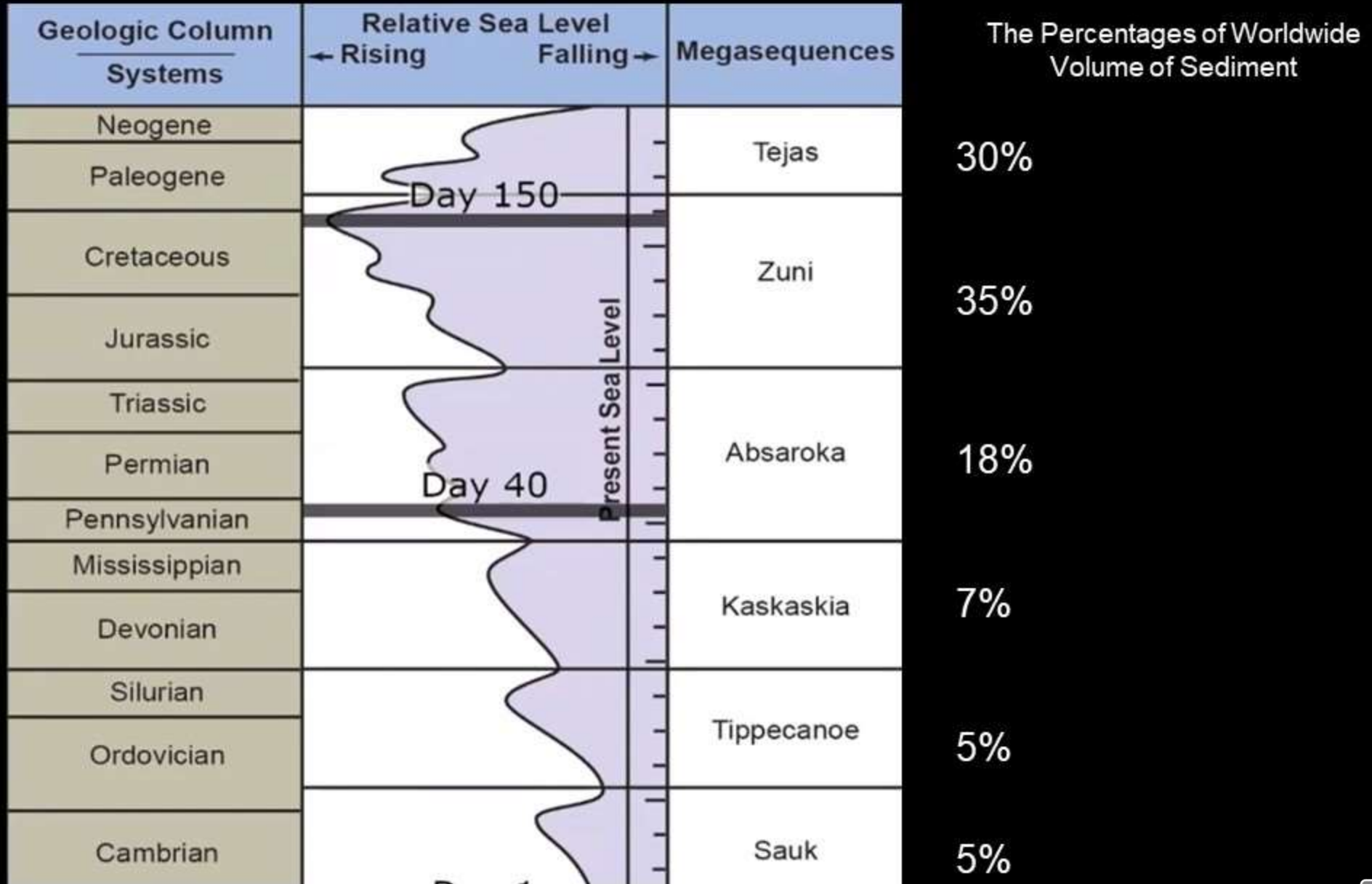
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The Flood & Rising Sea Levels





**RAPID
FOSSILIZATION**

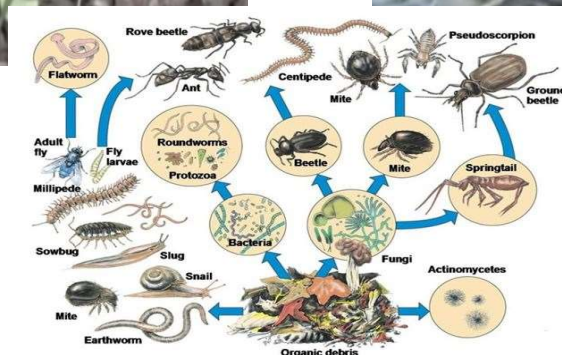
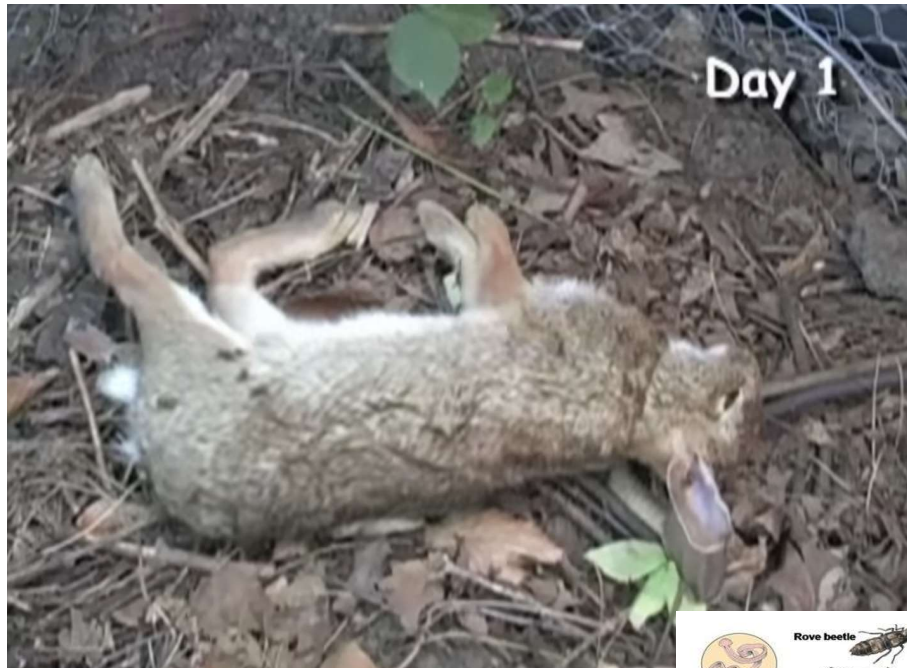


Under Regular conditions, How Quickly do Dead Things Decompose?

When animals die in the wild, like this rabbit here, it does not take long at all for it to decompose. Here is a time-lapse video of a dead rabbit on the grass. Within 7 days the flesh on the bones of the rabbit has gone but the bones would still be there. Within more time the disarticulated bones would soon disappear. *Sources:*

https://youtu.be/C6sFP_7Vezg?si=p3MKxXwo2K9vaJj1

https://youtu.be/nZz0UdytqjM?si=3vRQukqa_wyAK3yN

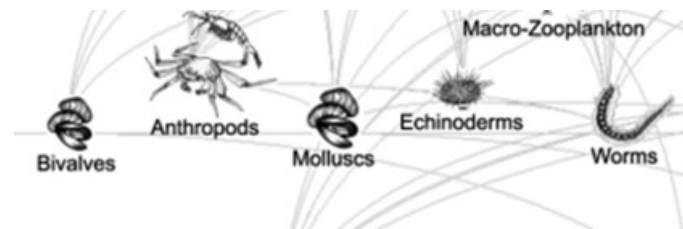


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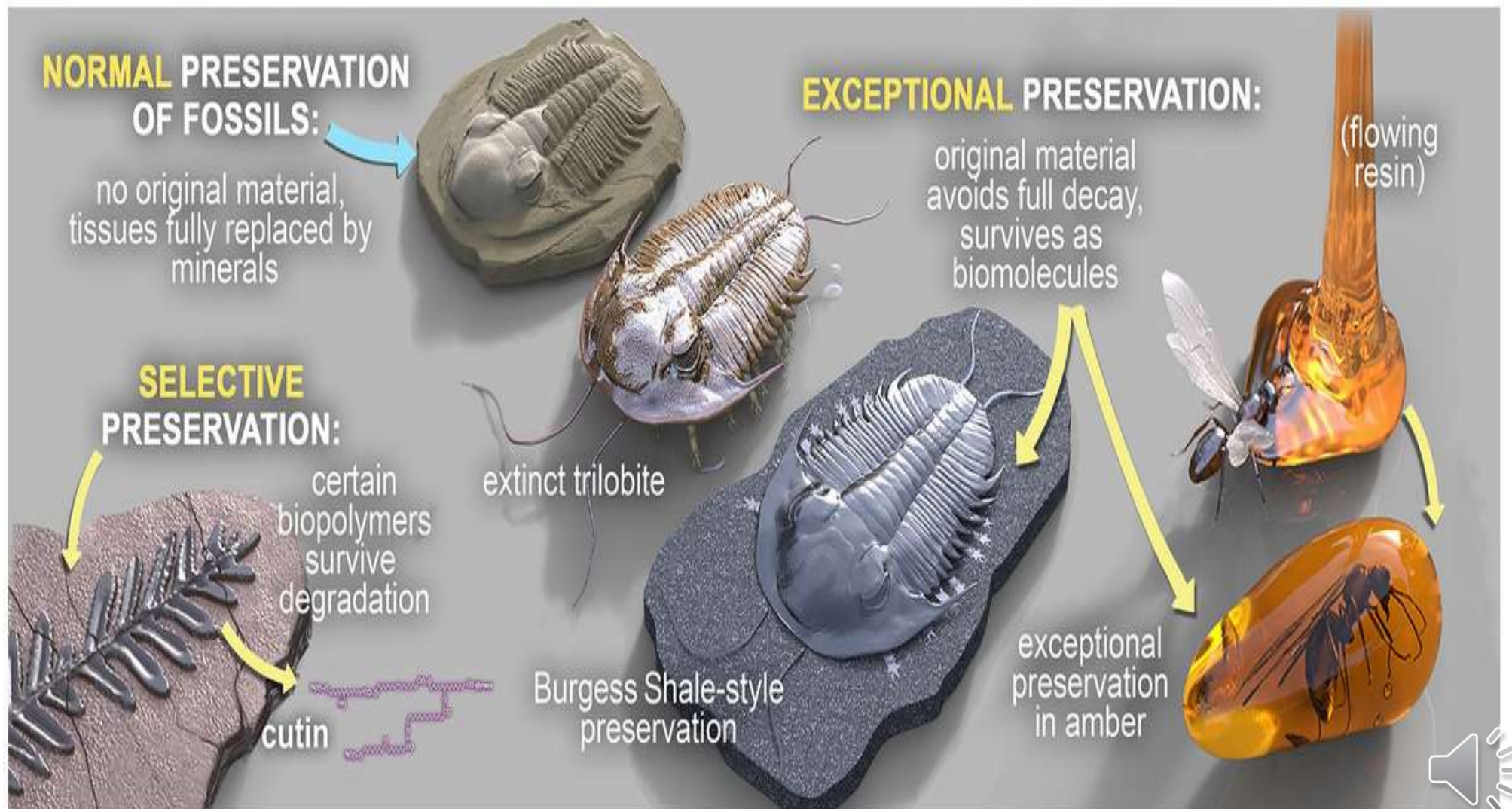
In this experiment under 300m depth, the dead pig body's soft tissue had completely disappeared within one week. All that remained were the disarticulated bones.

Sources: https://youtu.be/C6sFP_7Vezq?si=p3MKxXwo2K9vaJj1

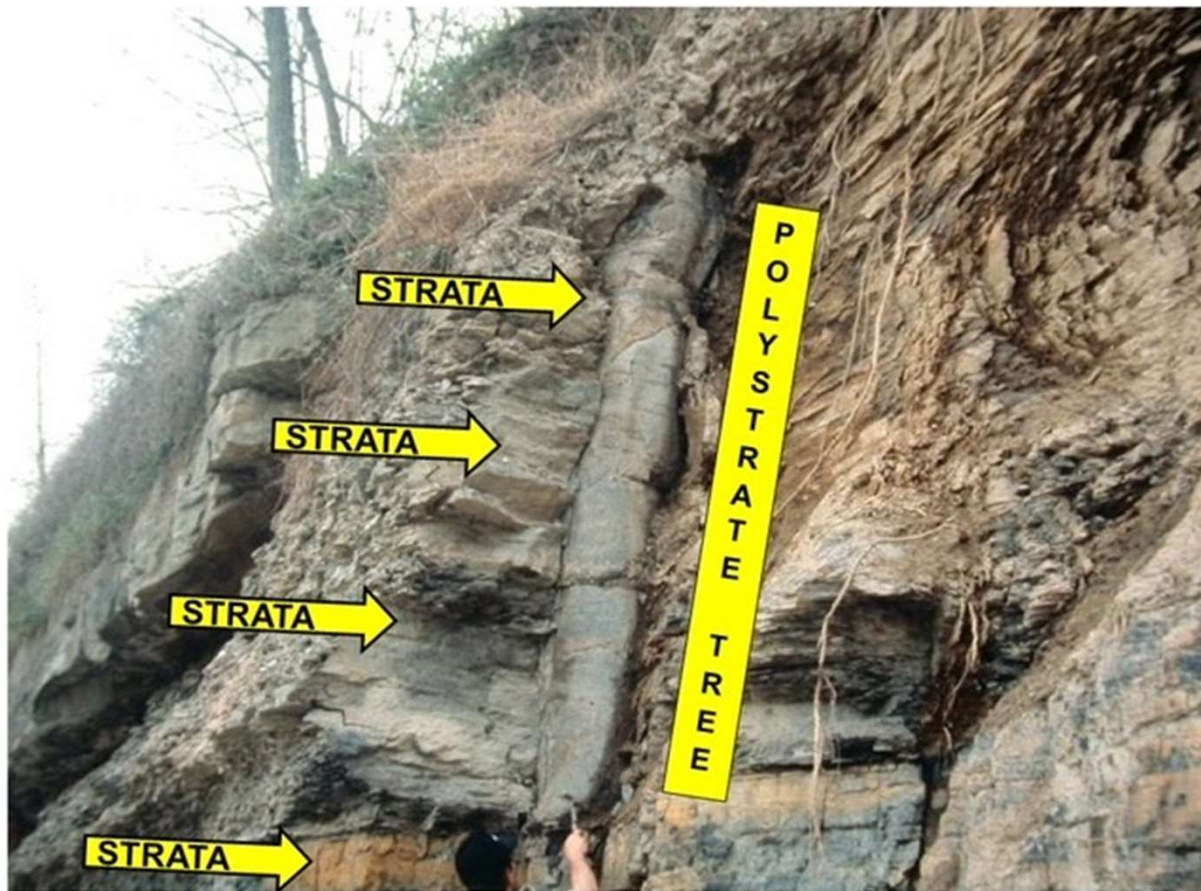
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DEGREE OF FOSSIL PRESERVATION



9 Polystrate Fossils in sedimentary rocks



Polystrate fossils like these trees shown above demonstrate that fossilization and many strata layers happened rapidly, not over millions of years. (Example: Joggins, Nova Scotia)

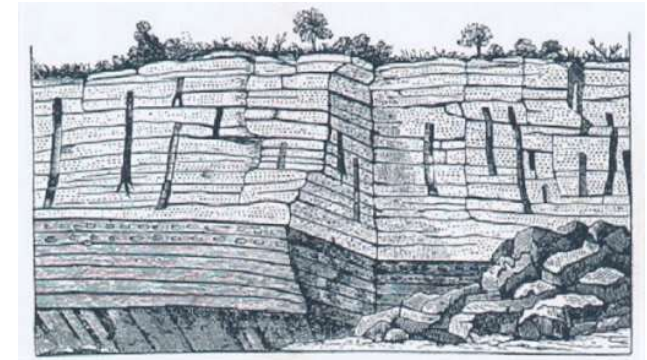


Fig. 442. — Vertical trees in the Coal Measures sandstone, St.-Étienne, France. From Credner's *Elemente der Geologie*.

1:1 **Answers**
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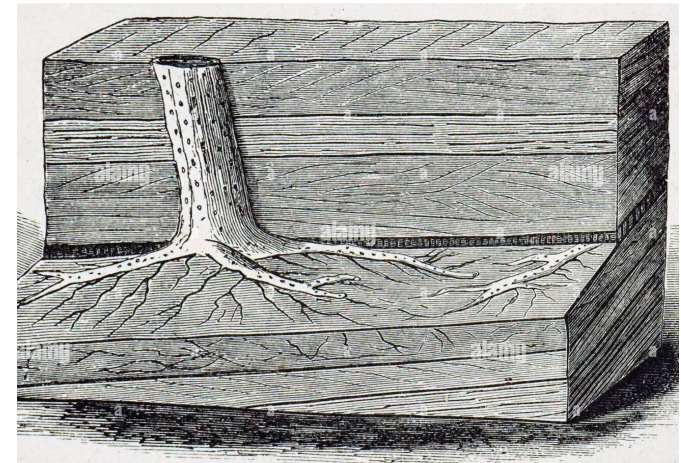


10

Petrified Trees in Coal Seam



In 1918, miners working in the Rhondda Valley in Wales uncovered a tree stump complete with root system in the coal mine.



This 30 foot tall petrified tree in Kettles Coal mine near Cookeville, Tennessee. The top and bottom are in different coal seams dated 1000s of years apart. How could the tree stand there for thousands or millions of years as sediment went around it? It is more logical to deduce rapid sedimentation. <https://www.bible.ca/tracks/rapid-formation-coal.htm>

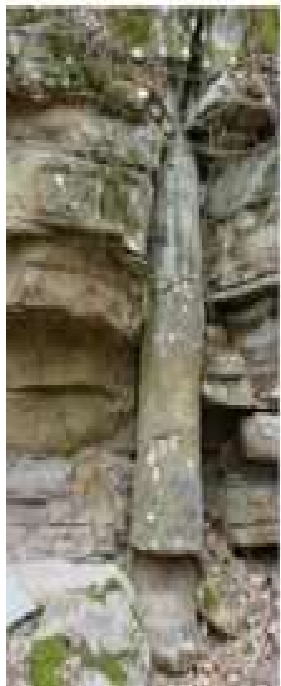


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EDUCATION





11

Ayers Rock's jagged unsorted sand grains



Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is made of thick sandstone beds that were rapidly deposited (18-20,000 feet in depth). Under the microscope we see grains of various sizes, not yet sorted by size. Also we see that the grains are not rounded, showing that the formation was laid down rapidly and is an example of catastrophic processes not slow and gradual uniformitarian processes.

1:1 Answers
IN GENESIS™



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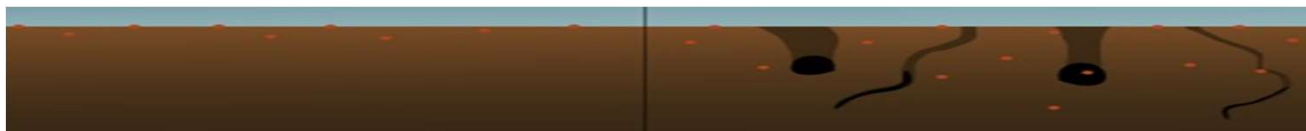
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GEOLOGY



12

Lack of Bioturbation in Sediments



No Bioturbation

Bioturbation of Sediments

All across the world, we find no significant bioturbation in ancient Cambrian to Cretaceous sediment layers. Grand Canyon shows fine layers. This indicates that the organisms found in the sediment were dead or died quickly when deposited. This same lack of bioturbation is seen in sediments around the Dead Sea (R), where there is no significant life and burrowers are not present to mix the sediment layers.



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GEOLOGY



13

Lack of Erosion between Sediments



10 Million Years of Erosion Missing!!!

All across the world, we find no significant erosion between almost every sedimentary layer. This is called a para conformity. These layers are presumably millions of years apart, yet no significant erosion between them has occurred. For instance, in the Grand Canyon you see the Coconino Sandstone and the Hermit Shale lying flat, one on top of the other. However, there is presumably 10 million years of time between these 2 layers. Could this be possible that no significant erosion could occur over 10 million years? How could uniform processes not leave any erosional features when we commonly see today?



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GEOMORPHOLOGY





14

Rapid Fossilization



Rapid burial of ichthyosaur giving birth, fossilized fighting mammal and dinosaur, fossilized buried unopened clams, fossilized fish eating other fish and dinosaurs fighting. This strongly indicates rapid burial rather than slow deposition.


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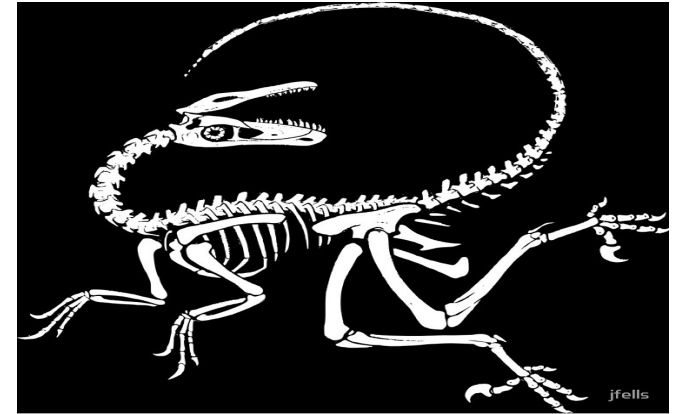
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EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY



15

The Watery Dinosaur “Death Pose”



In places like the Royal Tyrrell Museum in Drumheller, Alberta, dinosaurs are displayed with their bones connected, striking fearsome poses as they tower over visitors. But this likely wasn't how they were discovered in the ground. Many bones are disconnected and scattered across a wide area. On those occasions when an intact skeleton is found, the dinosaur is often positioned with its neck bending backwards, its mouth gapping open, and its tail sticking out. This unusual position is often referred to as the “death pose.” While no one knows for certain how dinosaur bones ended up in this position, the answer may lie with that liquid resource coming out of your tap. Many believe that large flooding swept up the dinosaurs, causing their deaths. In the throes of drowning, they end up in this unique pose that's typically associated with brain damage and asphyxiation.

To support this theory, scientists in Utah submerged chickens in freshwater and found they arched their necks and threw back their heads within seconds of going in the water. Other scientists submerged birds in saltwater and saw no movement of the head or neck.

Some speculate water was a contributor to the pose, but only after death. Once immersed in water, the dinosaur vertebra, which had a lot of stored energy to support long necks and tails, would arch the spine in death, creating the pose. Some even believe the fossilized bones are evidence supporting the Flood referenced in Genesis.

Source: <https://canadiangeographic.ca/articles/dinosaur-death-pose-mystery/>

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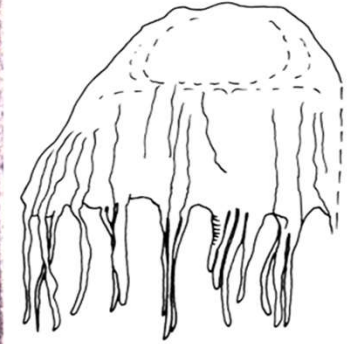
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EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY



16

Soft Tissue Fossilization



The fossilization of hard body parts like bone is one thing, however, the fossilization of soft tissue is another thing altogether. It does require very rapid and specific conditions for soft body parts like the Cambrian fossils of the Burgess Shale and the jellyfish (above) and fern (right), the worm and the spider.

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EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY



17

Perfectly Preserved Nodosaur



Shawn Funk, a shovel operator at Suncor Energy's Millenium oilsands north of Fort McMurray, Alberta uncovered this specimen (Nodosaur) above in March 2011. This new species of strictly land-dwelling dinosaur shown above at the Royal Tyrell Museum in Drumheller Alberta has been classified as *Borealopelta markmitchelli*. This specimen dates to 110 million years old. It was found belly up at the bottom of a prehistoric sea. The stomach contents were found along with the dinosaur's body: twigs and ferns were found in the stomach. This fossil lacked evidence of scavenging. This incredible specimen was living in North America at this time when a rapid rise in water level caught it off guard and this dinosaur was not made for swimming. It died and its more dense top made it top-heavy. It then flipped over stomach and legs up as it died. About 70% of armoured dinosaurs are found preserved upside down. This indicates that in the watery flood conditions armoured dinosaurs would become swept up, become top heavy and preserved upside down. This evidence fits the catastrophic model much better than uniformitarian model.

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Joel Tay

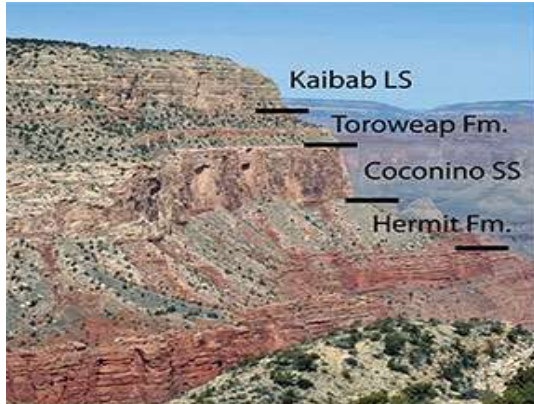
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EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY



18

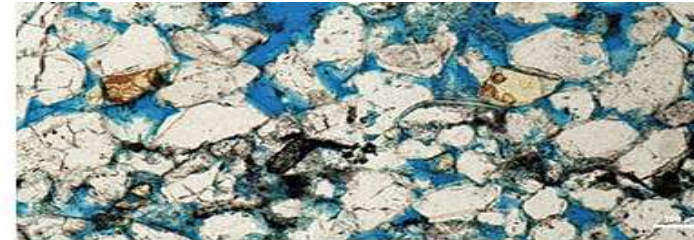
Mica Present in Coconino Sandstone



The Coconino Sandstone is about 300 feet thick and is the third formation down from the rim of Grand Canyon. Many claim the formation originated as desert sand dunes, thus disproving the reality of Noah's Flood.



In Sedona, Arizona, large parabolic recumbent folds found in the Coconino, extending for hundreds of feet along the outcrop, can only be formed by strong water currents.
Image credit: John H. Whitmore



Microscopic studies of the Coconino showed it was very unlike desert sand. The Coconino is moderately to poorly sorted and contains angular to subrounded quartz (white), K-feldspar (yellow), and mica (thin, page-like) sand grains. The blue is pore (empty) space

Modern scientists believe that that 300 foot thick Coconino sandstone layer in the grand canyon area was aeolian (wind deposited sands) in origin. Those who reject the flood see this geologic layer as evidence that there was no Biblical flood. Mica is a very soft mineral that breaks down very quickly in wind-blown sediments. The claim was the since there was no mica present in the Coconino sandstone formation, it must have been laid down not by water but by wind. Geologist Dr. John Whitmore wanted to test this claim and extracted a sample of rock for microscope analysis. Under the microscope, however, he found lots of mica flakes which would have completely disappeared if the soft mineral was laid down by wind. Dr. Whitmore made an experiment where he tested the sand grains of the Coconino which had mica in it and discovered that mica remained in the water-sand-mica mixture that was mixed constantly in water for one whole year. However, mica did not remain when it was present in wind-blown sand. Thus the Coconino sandstone was demonstrated to be water laid and not wind deposited. This supports the catastrophic flood origin of the Coconino sandstone.



Dr. John Whitmore

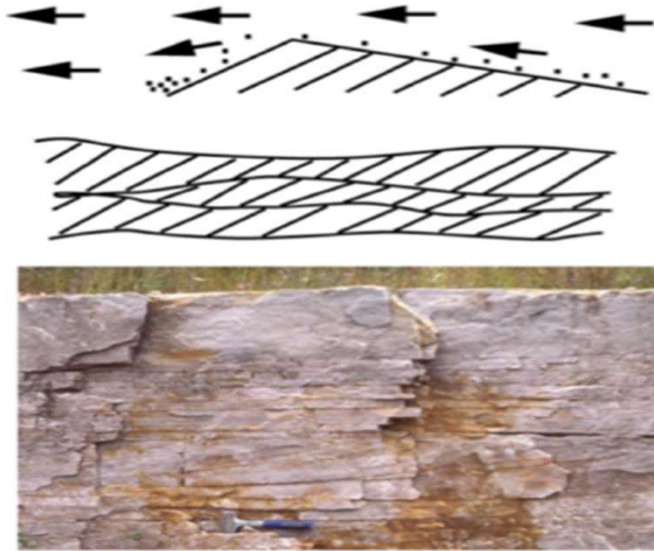
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PALEONTOLOGY / GEOLOGY

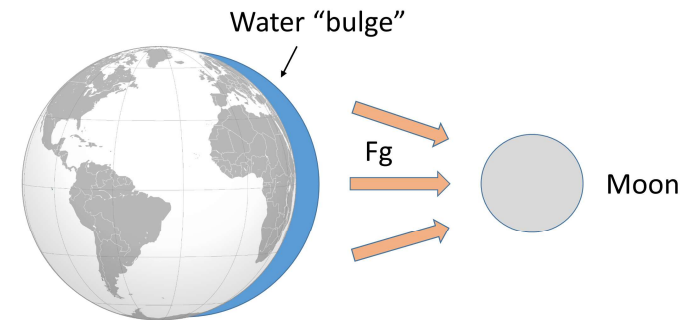


19

Consistent E to W Directionality of Flood Sediments across Continents



Water laid sediments will leave ripple marks and cross beds as sediments are laid indicating the direction of the current.



Dr. Art Chadwick, molecular biologist received re-training in geology and paleontology at University of California and University of Oklahoma. He then worked in the fields of taphonomy and sedimentary geology. He examined Ph.D. dissertations in Geology departments in Universities across the United States and other countries for evidence of crossbedding indicating current direction. He collected over 1,000,000 data points in the direction of currents. Then he mapped out the coordinates with arrows indicating current direction of these points and made a very interesting observation. Beneath and above the flood sediments, there was no consistency to the direction of sediments at all. The sedimentation went in the direction of rivers, seas and small scale flooding in all directions. However, in the sediments during the flood, he found consistent current directions for sedimentation as the continents were receiving the sediment in their position and orientation during that geologic period. In terms of directionality, there was a consistent East to West current direction. It is most likely due to the moon's tidal impact on flood sediments. As the Earth rotated Eastward (from West to East), the flood sediments were on the continents. Then as the moon passed over the flooded continents and influenced the Earth with its gravity, it influenced the current direction and hence sediments were dropped out in that consistent East to West direction. This indicates catastrophe rather than uniformitarianism.



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MOLECULAR BIO, GEOLOGY & PALEONTOLOGY



20

Same Geologic features across North America



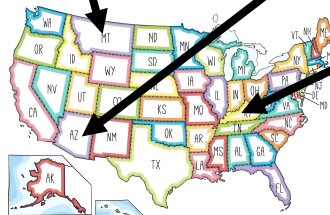
Fig. B. Madison formation, Montana



Fig. C. Redwall Limestone, Grand Canyon, Arizona



Fig. A. Ste. Genevieve Limestone, Mammoth Cave, KY



Dr. Wise noticed that when he travelled to Kentucky, he went to the Ste. Genevieve Limestone (Mammoth Cave contains this layer) which was described as a cross-bedded, oolitic, pentromytes containing dolomite rock layer (Fig.A). Then he went to Montana, where there is only one layer that is a cross-bedded oolitic, pentromytes containing dolomite rock layer with caves in it called the Madison Limestone (Fig. B). It is basically the same rock. In the Grand Canyon, there is one rock that is a cross-bedded, oolitic, pentromytes containing dolomite rock layer and it is called the red-wall Limestone formation (Fig. C). This unit, although called by different names is across the continent of North America. These units all had caves in them. This rock formation was also water laid and covered all of North America up to hundreds of feet thick. There are no processes occurring today that could account for this thick type of sediments across continents.



Dr. Kurt Wise

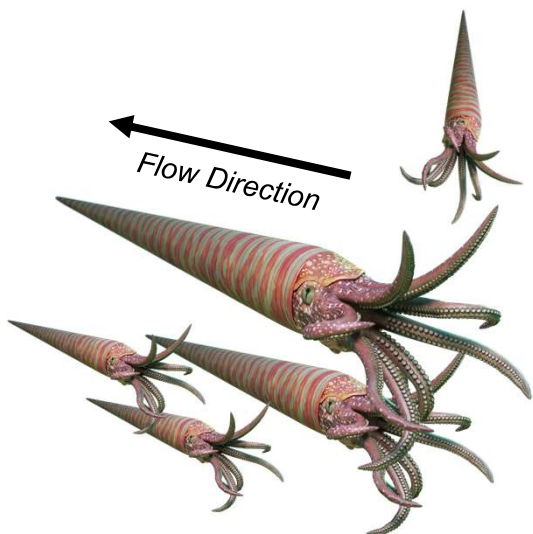
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GEOLOGY



21

Rapid Nautiloid Burial in the Grand Canyon Redwall Limestone



One spectacular evidence of catastrophe that Steve Austin discovered in Grand Canyon was a thick bed containing multitudes (billions) of fossil nautiloids. Shaped like a skinny dunce's cap, nautiloid shells came from an animal that was like an octopus, or cuttlefish. The shells are exposed in the walls of Grand Canyon in a 2-metre layer of rock called the Whitmore Nautiloid Bed. It's a huge bed that extends over 300 km (200 miles), as far west as Las Vegas, Nevada. Steve Austin says:

I believe the bed was formed by an underwater mud flow, Steve said. "The water was full of mud, what we call a slurry, and so was much denser than the surrounding water. The slurry rushed down the steep slopes of the underwater mountains, gathering speed like an avalanche. And it careered across the ocean floor as fast as a semi on the freeway.....As the avalanche swept past it trapped the nautiloids and carried them along. I believe that these mud flows were highly pressurized and the fluid kept the sand and mud in suspension. It works like a water cushion and has very low friction, so the mud flow careers across the flat surface of the ocean floor for hundreds of miles." "These flows can change suddenly. A high speed slurry can start out as a laminar flow, where the fluid travels in regular, streamlined paths. Then, it can suddenly turn turbulent where the fluid flow is curly and irregular. You can see the same effect in the smoke from a candle that has just been put out....Turbulent flow can't carry the mud so it dumps its load suddenly across the ocean floor. And that is what happened to the nautiloid shells. They were deposited quickly, frozen in time. One in every seven is standing vertical in the bed. The others tend to point the same way indicating the direction of the slurry flow. It's a very interesting arrangement of fossils. For a long time geologists have thought that limestone rock, like the rock containing the nautiloid fossils, takes many thousands of years to form. "But this bed formed rapidly," Steve said, "like in minutes. There's something like 40 or 50 cubic kilometers of sediment in that bed and it was all deposited rapidly."

(Source: <https://creation.com/geologic-catastrophe-and-the-young-earth>)

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GEOLOGY



22

Burial of Marine with Terrestrial Animals



Fig. C. A small theropod dinosaur called Sinosauropteryx with fish fossil from the Early Cretaceous Jiufotang Formation in Central Asia.



Fig. A. Fern and fish fossils from the Pennsylvanian aged formation at Montceau-les-mines, France



Fig. B. Fern and Jellyfish in coal bed in Mazon Creek, Illinois. What process would cause these 2 organisms to be buried together?

Examples of marine and terrestrial organisms buried together would be supportive of a catastrophic mixing of both biomes. This would indicate a flood burial rather than a burial in sediments in modern conditions on earth. **Hundreds of thousands of marine creatures were buried with amphibians, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, insects, and reptiles in a Pennsylvanian aged fossil graveyard at Montceau-les-Mines, France.** Seen above is a fern with a fish fossil from this formation. More than 100,000 fossil specimens, representing more than 400 species, have been recovered from a shale layer associated with coal beds in the Mazon Creek area near Chicago, IL. This spectacular fossil graveyard includes ferns, insects, scorpions, and tetrapods buried with jellyfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and fish, often with soft parts exquisitely preserved. Fig. B is an example a fern and a jellyfish in this formation. Figure C. is another example of this principle.

1:1 Answers
IN GENESIS™



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GEOLOGY





RAPID EROSION



23

Mount St. Helens Rapid Canyon Formation



It might be tempting to think that the little trickle of water shown here carved out the canyon over millions of years.

DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION: Dr. Austin's observations show that canyon formation can be very rapid and not have to take millions of years to occur.

FORMED ON JUNE 12, 1980

DR. AUSTIN'S OBSERVATIONS: On the North side of Mount St. Helens, Dr. Austin observed that a single mudflow that occurred on June 12, 1980 had gouged out a deep canyon (Loowit Canyon) through a 500-year-old lava deposit. This was amazing to behold as he thought canyons took millions of years to form.

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GEOLOGY



24

Erosional Features on 62 year-old Surtsey Island



Interestingly we see rill and gully topography on Surtsey Island. (Seen on the right)



Surtsey Island is a volcanic island not far south of but belonging to Iceland. The volcano erupted in 1963 and reached the ocean surface on November 14, 1963. The volcanic eruptions continued until it reached its largest size on June 5, 1967. At this time it had an area of 2.7 km². We know the island is only 62 years old, yet we see rounded rocks on the shoreline, as if it shows great age. The basalt rocks have been broken up by the surf as if it had been eroded for thousands of years. We can see that both rill and gully topography and rock rounding can happen much more quickly that science is currently teaching in our schools.

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Dr. David Catchpoole

(1959 - 2022)

He worked over 10 years in the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, researching mango fruiting and flowering physiology
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BIOLOGY - AGRICULTURE



25

Mount St. Helens Rapid Erosional Features



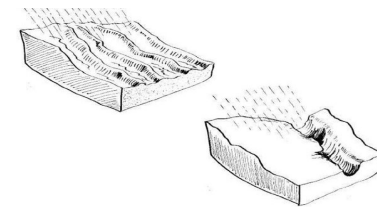
BEFORE

AFTER



DR. AUSTIN'S OBSERVATIONS: Then Dr. Austin looked at Spirit Lake, near Mount St. Helens (shown above). Steam was jetting from deep below the buried ice and water underneath the hot volcanic ash and within days was coming to the surface. Near Mount St. Helen's Lake - Spirit lake was already covered with logs. On June 18, 1980, one month later, the steaming stopped, and we see where the steam once was (the steam explosion pit), the Rill and Gully type topography. This topography with a relief of 100 feet formed within 5 days of gravity collapsing the lip of the pit as the steam eruption was occurring.

DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION: Dr. Austin's observations show that landforms do not need millions of years to form, but can be formed quickly in a matter of days.



- Rill Erosion
 - Small channels of erosion
- Gully Erosion
 - Rills that get very deep and large

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Dr. Steve Austin

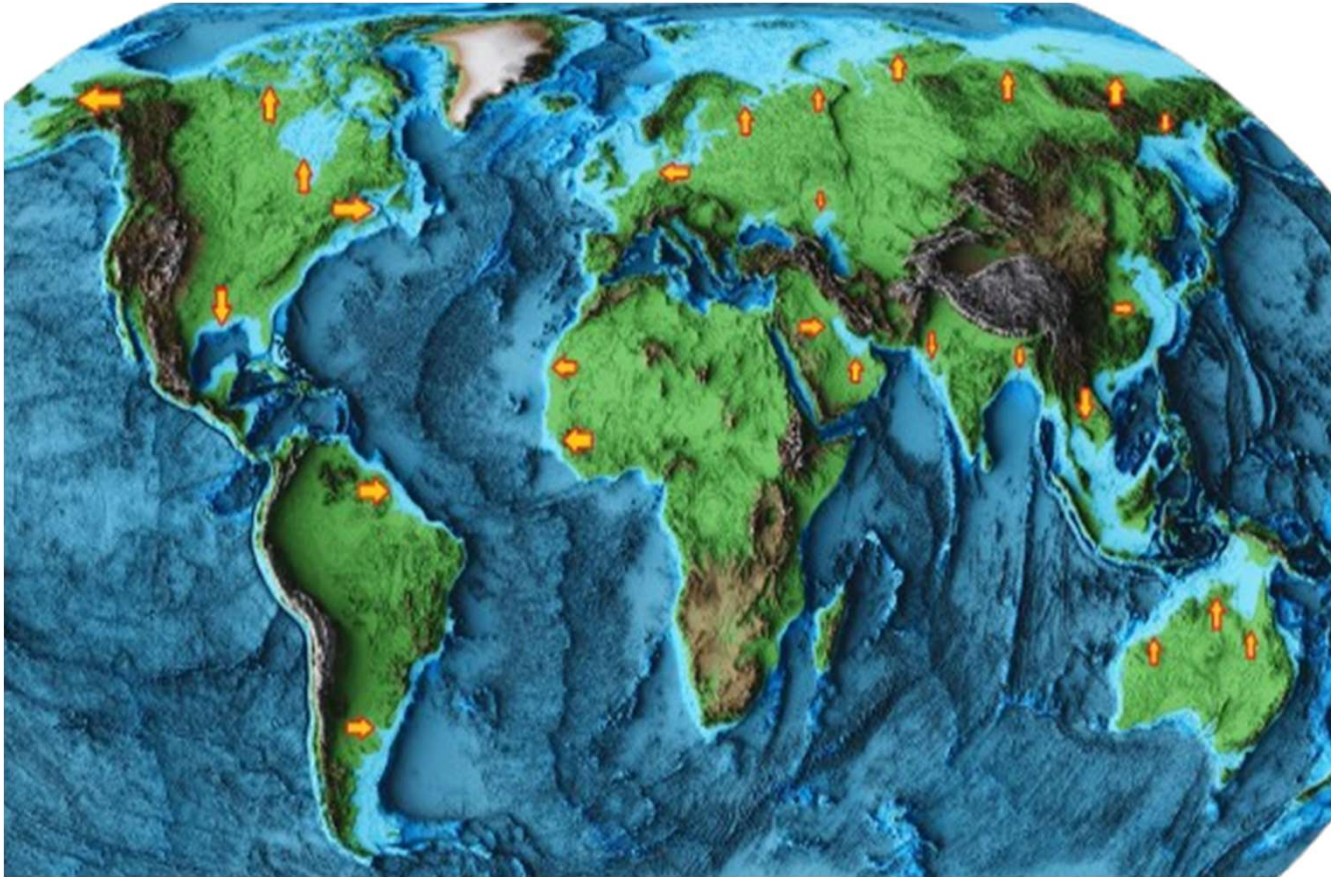
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GEOLOGY



26

Erosion of Soft Sediments off the Continents



When the sediments drained off the continents, they came off the higher elevated granitic continents and went to the continental shelves where they were deposited. This is explained much better in a flood model rather than a uniformitarian model. This would have occurred during Genesis 8 as the floodwaters receded and much of the newly formed and weak sediment eroded off the continents in powerful sheet flow which sheared off the newly formed sediments and deposited them around the continents as sedimentary shelves (coloured above in lighter blue).



Michael Oard

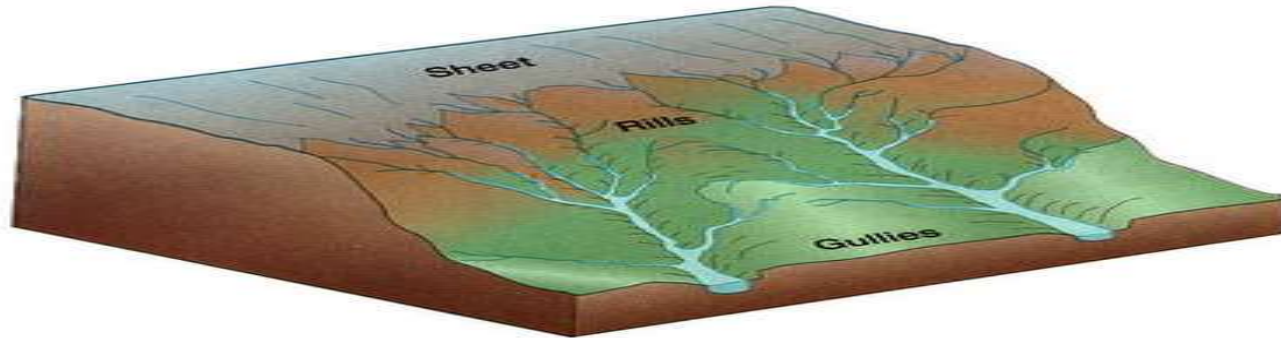
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ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE



27

Planation Surfaces Explained by Sheet Erosion



The Serengeti plains of Africa are an example of very flat land that was planed off by rapid water movement. The continents have a “halo” of sediments that have run off the continents into the ocean forming the continental shelves. These are represented by the light blue “halo” around the continents which contains sediments that are dated to the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras. This is explained much better in a flood model rather than a uniformitarian model. This would have occurred during Genesis 8 as the floodwaters receded, **sheet flow erosion** occurred and much of the newly formed and weak sediment eroded off the continents.



Michael Oard

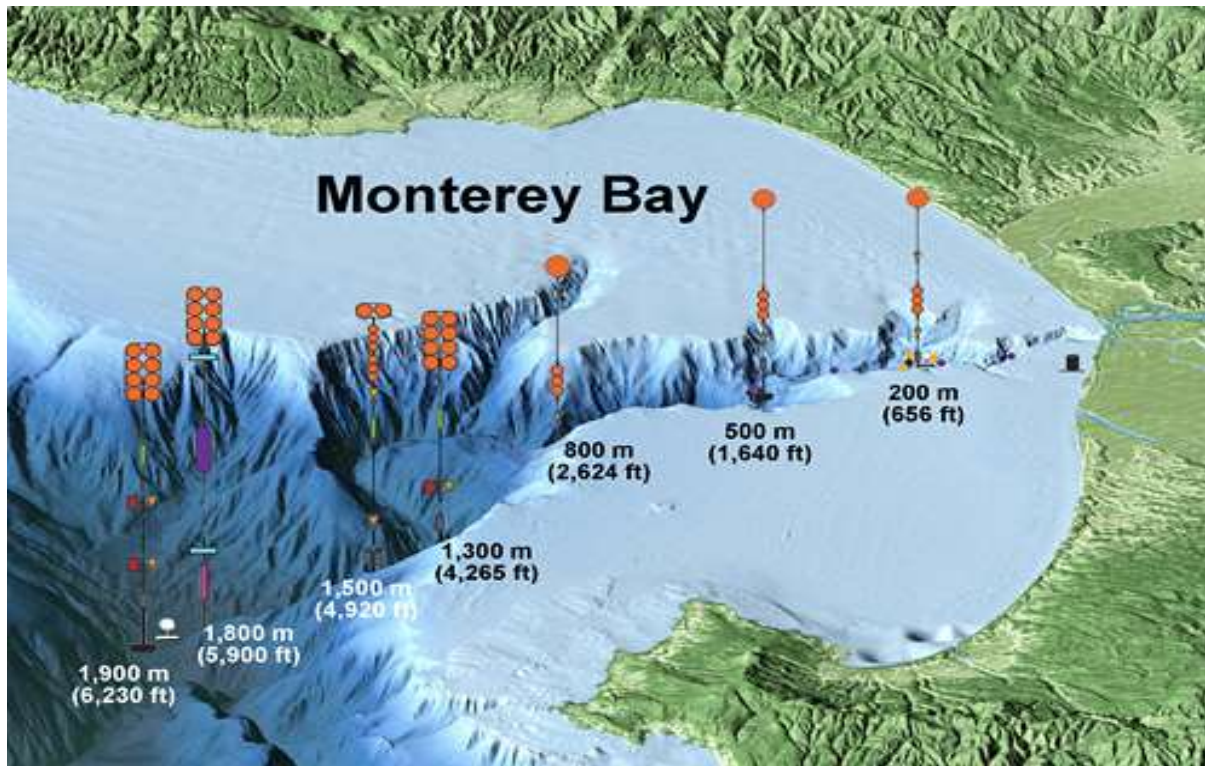
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ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE





28

Rapid Channelized Features in the Ocean



The Monterey Canyon on the California coast is a 470 km long canyon that was cut out of sedimentary rocks that were likely still soft. Sheet flow erosion of sediments were taken off of the continents. These sediments created a halo of sediments around continents that formed continental shelves into the ocean. Then when these sediments were relatively soft, faster flowing water flowed off the continents now as channelized flow. This fast flowing water carved deep gorges like the Monterey Canyon (similar to the Grand Canyon except a bit smaller yet deeper). See the gully example above in soil after severe rain in Devon, England in 2014. These extreme features are much better explained through a catastrophic model rather than a slow uniformitarian model.






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CAVE GEOLOGY



29

The Massive Missoula Ice Age Flood



The Camas Prairie Ripples, Montana

The Glacial Lake Missoula Flood has been accepted by modern scientists as a catastrophic flood event that happened as the Cordilleran Ice Sheet melted. Suddenly water flowed through and in a few weeks created the channeled scablands. In regular lake ripples the size of the ripples are 1-2 cm high. So we must be looking at a catastrophic event that gouged the land in Northern United States with up to 2184 km³ of the water of Lake Missoula quickly. However, the ripple marks of this massive Ice Age flood are still visible. The speed and depth of the water can be calculated by the massive size of the ripple marks which can get up to **15 m high (50 feet)** in the Camas Prairie.



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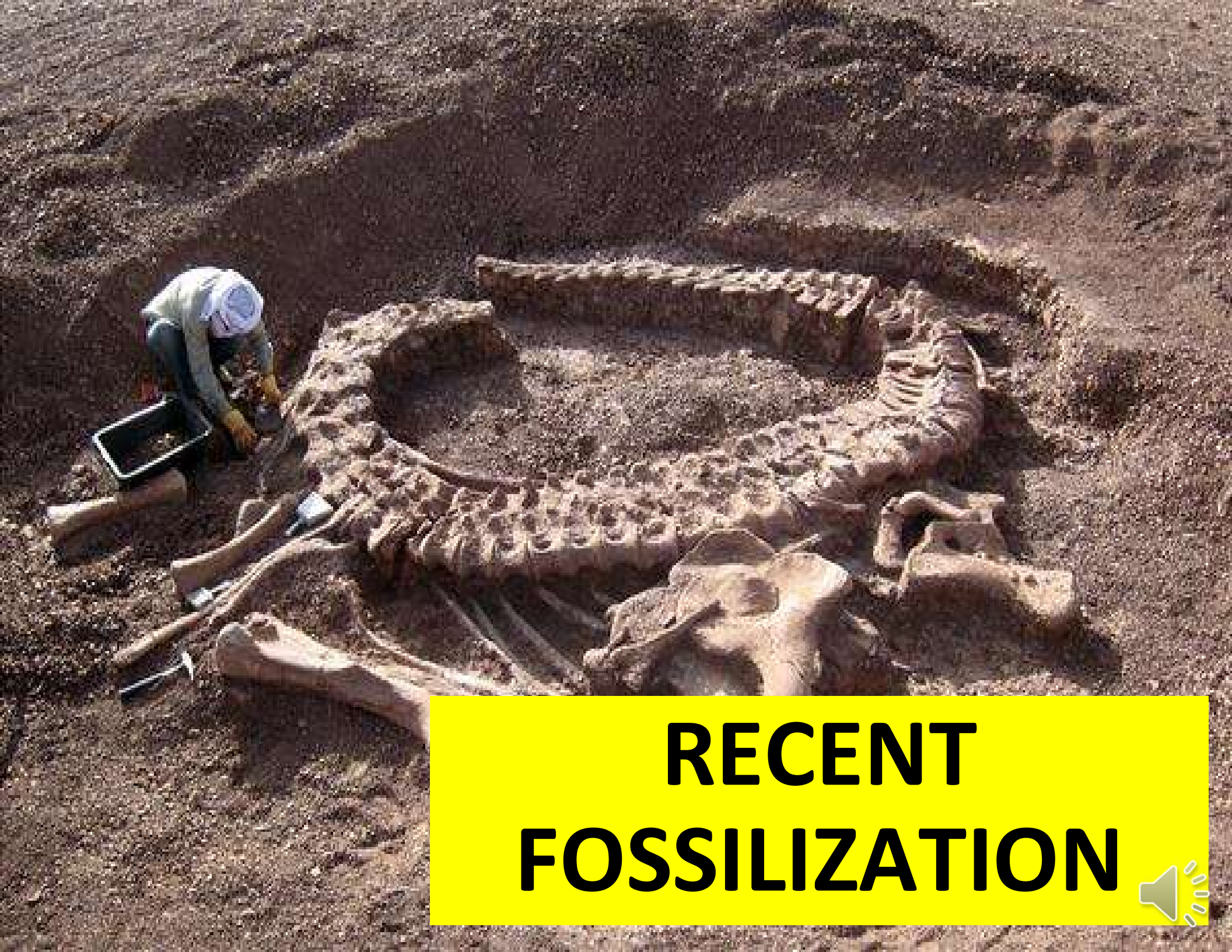


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CAVE GEOLOGY



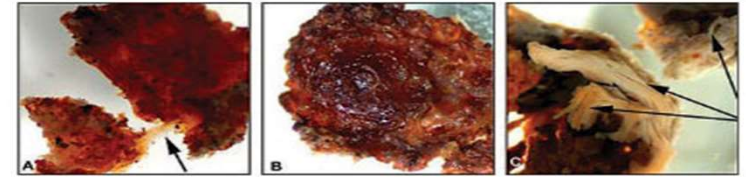


**RECENT
FOSSILIZATION**



30

Spongy Tissue found in T-Rex Fossils



Demineralized fragments of endosteally derived tissues lining the marrow cavity of the T. rex femur.
 (A) The demineralized fragment is flexible and resilient and, when stretched (arrow), returns to its original shape.
 (B) Demineralized bone in (A) after air drying. The overall structural and functional characteristics remain after dehydration.
 (C) Regions of demineralized bone show fibrous character (arrows).

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In 2005, Dr. Mary Schweitzer discovered the preservation of soft tissue in dinosaurs that were believed to be 70 million years old! Now there are over 100 examples that are said to be 70 to hundreds of millions of years old. Tissues include collagen, blue vessels and possibly red blood cells.

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PALEONTOLOGY



FOSSIL ANALYSES WITH VERIFIED ORIGINAL SOFT TISSUES

Publication Date	Brief Description	Evolutionary Age	Publication
Articles Published in Peer-Reviewed Journals			
1 5/30/1977	Catfish fatty fin in Green River	50MY	H. P. Buchheim and R. C. Surdam, <i>Geology</i> , 5: 198.
2 6/14/1992	Osteocalcin in a seismosaur bone	150MY	Muyzer, G. et al, <i>Geology</i> , 20: 871-874.
3 9/25/1992	DNA in amber	30MY	Morell, V. et al, <i>Science</i> , 257: 1860.
4 6/16/1994	Unaltered amino acids in amber insects	130 MY	Bada, J. L. et al, <i>Geochemica et Cosmochemica Acta</i> , 58 (14): 3131-3135.
5 6/16/1994	Dinosaur DNA from hadrosaur bone	65MY	Woodward, S. R., N. J. Weyand and M. Bunnell, <i>Science</i> , 266 (5188): 1229-1232.
6 5/19/1995	Live bacteria spores from amber	25-40MY	Cano, R. J. and M. K. Borucki, <i>Science</i> , 268 (5213): 1060 - 1064.
7 6/10/1997	Hemoglobin fragments in <i>T. rex</i> bone	67MY	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>PNAS</i> , 94 (12): 6291-6296.
8 6/2/1999	Live bacteria from halite deposit	250MY	Vreeland, R. H. et al, American Society for Microbiology, 99th General Meeting, June 2, 1999, Chicago.
9 6/21/1999	Live bacteria from separate rock salts	250MY	Stan-Lotter, H. et al, <i>Microbiology</i> , 145 (12): 3565-3574.
10 6/21/1999	Ichthyosaur skin	190MY	Linghan-Soliar, T. et al, <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 266 (1436): 2367-2373.
11 6/21/1999	Keratin in Madagascar Cretaceous bird	65MY	Schweitzer, M. H. et al, <i>J. Vert. Paleo</i> , 19 (4): 712-722 .
12 9/1/2001	<i>T. rex</i> collagen SEM scans	65MY	Armitage, M., <i>Creation Research Society Quarterly</i> , 38 (2): 61-66.
13 6/26/2004	Live (non-spore) bacteria in amber	120MY	Greenblatt, C. L. et al, <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 48 (1): 120-127.
14 3/24/2005	<i>T. rex</i> soft tissue	68MY	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>Science</i> , 307: 1952-1955.
15 7/25/2006	Soft frog, intact	10MY	McNamara, M. et al, <i>Geology</i> , 34: 641-644.
16 6/30/2007	<i>T. rex</i> collagen	68MY	Scweitzer, M. et al, <i>Science</i> , 316: 277-280
17 8/1/2007	Bloody frog bone marrow	10MY	McNamara, M.E. et al, <i>Geology</i> , 34 (8): 641-644.
18 4/7/2008	<i>Psittacosaurus</i> skin	125MY	Linghan-Soliar, T. et al, <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 275: 775-780.
19 7/8/2008	Feather melanocytes	100MY	Vinther, J. et al, <i>Biology Letters</i> , 4: 522-525.
20 4/30/2009	Hadrosaur blood vessels	80MY	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>Science</i> , 324 (5927): 626-631.
21 8/26/2009	Purple Messel feather nanostructure	40MY	Vinther, J. et al, <i>Biology Letters</i> , 6 (1): 128-131.
22 5/19/2009	Primate "Ida" soft body outline	40MY	Franzen, J. L. et al, <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 4 (5): e5723.
23 7/1/2009	Hadrosaur skin cell structures	66MY	Manning, P. et al, <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 276: 3429-3437.

24	10/2/2009	Fungal chitin ubiquitous in Permo-triassic	250MY	Jin, Y. G. et al, <i>Science</i> , 289 (5478): 432-436.
25	8/18/2009	Squid ink	150MY	Whilby, P. R. et al, <i>Geology Today</i> , 24 (3): 95-98.
26	11/5/2009	Salamander muscle, whole	18MY	McNamara, M. et al, <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 277 (1680): 423-427.
27	2/25/2010	<i>Sinosauropteryx</i> melanosomes	125MY	Zhang, F. et al, <i>Nature</i> , 463: 1075-1078.
28	3/10/2010	<i>Psittacosaurus</i> skin color	125MY	Linghan-Soliar, T. G. and Plodowski, <i>Naturwissenschaften</i> , 97: 479-486. (Same sample analyzed in <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 275: 775-780.)
29	5/14/2010	Mammal hair in amber	100MY	Vullo, R., <i>Naturwissenschaften</i> , 97 (7): 683-687.
30	5/18/2010	<i>Archaeopteryx</i> original tissue	150MY	Bergmann, U., <i>PNAS</i> , 107 (20): 9060-9065.
31	8/9/2010	Mosasaur blood, retina	65-68MY	Lindgren, J., <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 5(8): e11998.
32	11/12/2010	Penguin feathers	36MY	Clarke, J. A. et al, <i>Science</i> , 330: 954-957.
33	11/18/2010	Shrimp shell and muscle	360MY	Feldman, R. M. and C. E. Schweitzer, <i>J. Crustacean Biology</i> , 30 (4): 629-635.
34	2/7/2011	Chitin and chitin-associated protein	417MY	Cody, G. D. et al, <i>Geology</i> , 39 (3): 255-258.
35	4/1/2011	C-14 date of mosasaur (24,600 Yrs)	70MY	Lindgren, J. et al, <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 6 (4): e19445.
36	3/23/2011	Lizard tail skin, Green River	40MY	Edwards, N. P. et al, <i>Proc Royal Soc B</i> , online.
37	6/8/2011	Type I Collagen, <i>T. rex</i> and hadrosaur	68MY	San Antonio, J. D. et al, <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 6 (6): e20381.
38	6/30/2011	Bird feather pigment	120MY	Wogelius, R. A. et al, <i>Science</i> , online.

Preliminary Reports Published Elsewhere

39	8/10/2009	Live yeast in amber	45MY	<i>Wired Science</i>
40	4/10/2010	<i>Australopithecus sediba</i> brains	1.9MY	<i>Discovery News</i>
41	9/27/2010	Lobster shell	"millions"	<i>Keighley News</i>
42	10/22/2010	Mosasaur cartilage	80MY	Buchholz, C. C., <i>Rapid City Journal</i>

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31

Incorrect Dating of Twelve Year Old Rock



Dr. Steve Austin, Geologist, hiked to Mount St. Helens with Dr. Rick Oliver, Evolutionary Biologist, in 1992 to take samples of dacite that oozed, cooled and crystallized on the volcanic Lava Dome. They then submitted the dacite sample (shown above) and others to Geochron Laboratories of Cambridge, MA and analyzed using Potassium-Argon dating. They did not tell the laboratories where they got the sample. The results? The 12 year old rock was incorrectly dated with different parts of the same rock from 340,000 years to 2,800,000 years.

Mount St Helens (from Austin¹).

	Sample	Age / millions of years
1	Whole rock	0.35 ± 0.05
2	Feldspar, etc.	0.34 ± 0.06
3	Amphibole, etc.	0.9 ± 0.2
4	Pyroxene, etc.	1.7 ± 0.3
5	Pyroxene	2.8 ± 0.6



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Ph.D. (Geology), Pennsylvania State University, 1979
M.S. (Geology), San Jose State University, 1971
B.S. (Geology), University of Washington, 1970
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GEOLOGY



Isochron Discordance in Grand Canyon Rock

Beta Particle Decay	Alpha Particle Decay
Potassium-Argon $K \rightarrow Ar$ Dating Method 516 million years old	Uranium-Lead $U \rightarrow Pb$ Dating Method 1.4 billion years old
Rubidium-Strontium $Rb \rightarrow Sr$ Dating Method 1.1 billion years old	Samarium-Neodymium $Sm \rightarrow Nd$ Method 1.6 billion years old
Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old.	

Dr. Austin and Dr. Snelling decided to test rocks in the Grand Canyon. Using a sample of igneous dacite that came out of the sill formations in the Grand Canyon, 4 dating methods were applied to the rock samples. Using 4 methods, we see that the same sample of rock came up with 4 vastly different dates. (See the example from Cardenas basalt). If the same rock sample can yield such different results using dating methods, then how can dating methods be trusted?

How old is this rock really?



CONCLUSIONS:

Uinkaret Plateau Basalts (Should be < 1.16 mya)

Cardenas Basalts (Should be 1.1 bya).

Bass Rapids Diabase sill – (Should be 1.1 bya)

Brahma amphibolites – (Should be 1.75 bya)

Elves Chasm Granodiorite (Should be 1.84 bya)

YOUNGEST	OLDEST
916 mya	1.143 bya
516 mya	1.588 bya
841 mya	1.379 bya
840 mya	1.88 bya
1.51 bya	1.933 bya

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Carbon-14 Found in Coal!

Carbon-14 is an isotope of carbon that exists on earth – the ratio between C-12 and C-14 in the atmosphere is 1,000,000,000,000 : 1 or a Trillion to One. Carbon-14 is formed when cosmic rays interact with atmospheric nitrogen creating Carbon-14 – a carbon atom with 2 extra neutrons. Then Carbon-14 combines with Oxygen to form carbon dioxide and enter the food web. This carbon dioxide is absorbed by plants and given to organisms in the food web. As living organisms live they accumulate C-14 in their bodies. When the organism dies, its C-14 level stops increasing. The half-life of Carbon-14 is 5730 years – it is primarily used to date samples up to about 60,000 years old. For older samples, other radiometric dating methods are used. Coal is dated according to the conventional model of geologic time to be mostly of Carboniferous age (360-300 million years ago) and some to the Cretaceous and Eocene era (145 million – 34 million years ago). However, using mathematical formulas for decay, there should be absolutely no Carbon 14 in coal at all, even if it was 1 million years old, it would have no carbon 14. However coal has way too much carbon 14 to be as old as modern science claims. The RATE team looked at coal from 10 different coal seams and found an average age of about 50,000 years old. Although the scientific community at large had already known this, it failed to make a significant difference in the scientific perception of how old the coal actually was. These findings support the idea that there layers with similar C-14 ages must have been deposited catastrophically rather than uniformly over geologic time.

Sample	Coal Seam Name	State	County	Geologic Interval	C-14 Years
DECS-1	Bottom	Texas	Freestone	Eocene	48,000 ± 900
DECS-11	Beulah	North Dakota	Mercer	Eocene	51,400 ± 800
DECS-25	Pust	Montana	Richland	Eocene	48,900 ± 600
DECS-15	Lower Sunnyside	Utah	Carbon	Cretaceous	46,700 ± 800
DECS-16	Blind Canyon	Utah	Emery	Cretaceous	57,100 ± 2600
DECS-28	Green	Arizona	Navajo	Cretaceous	52,200 ± 800
DECS-18	Kentucky #9	Kentucky	Union	Pennsylvanian	44,500 ± 500
DECS-21	Lykens Valley #2	Pennsylvania	Columbia	Pennsylvanian	54,900 ± 1400
DECS-23	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Washington	Pennsylvanian	51,800 ± 900
DECS-24	Illinois #6	Illinois	Macoupin	Pennsylvanian	48,300 ± 900



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GEOLOGY



34 Helium in Granite indicates 6000 years

Radioactive Decay in Granite



Uranium

Lead

Helium

Radioactive uranium to lead decay in Zircons show over 1 billion years of decay!! Scientists only focused on amounts of lead.

However,

Helium is trapped within the zircons and the rate of diffusion out of the zircon show that the granite is around 6,000 years old! Therefore the bedrock shows that the earth is much younger and helium in granite shows that the granite cannot possibly be 1 billion years old.

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GEOLOGY



35

“Living Fossils” found in Dinosaur Layers

Dr. Carl Werner is a medical doctor who read and researched every topic he could find on evolution, including paleontology, geology, biology, and biochemistry. After 18 years of study (1979-1997), Dr. Werner considered himself ready to begin a series of experiments by which to test evolution. It was his Grand Experiment to test the theory and determine its veracity. Over the next nearly three decades, 1997-present, Dr. Werner then traveled 298,000 miles (476,000 km) to 45 dig sites around the globe, 122 museums and universities, photographing thousands of original fossils and the actual fossil layers where they were found. He also interviewed more than 100 experts in the field. He found many, many living fossils: Dr. Werner asks the simplest question: Was life completely different in the past (evolution) or did some animals and plants simply go extinct (creation)? To get the answer to that question, Dr. Werner compared fossils from the rock layers containing dinosaur bones. Here is a list of the modern animals that were found in dinosaur layers. The problem is that they were assigned a different genus and species names even though they completely resemble their modern animal. For instance, a modern mushroom coral (*Fungia fungitis*) was given the name *Cyclolites undulata*. It is very misleading at best to do this scientifically although it would be impossible to confirm that these species have not changed at the molecular level, scientists should acknowledge these discoveries in museums around the world. Instead there is silence on the matter as it does not support a macro-Evolutionary worldview.

Mammals	Birds	Fish	Reptiles	Insects / Invertebrates	Plants
Possum Squirrel	Duck Parrot Loon Flamingo Penguin Owl Albatross Cormorant Avocet Sandpipers Archaeopteryx Hesperonis	Coelacanth Herring Fish Eel Bowfin fish Herring Garfish Flounder Sturgeon Alligator gar Salmon	Alligator Boa Constrictor Box Turtle Crocodile Tuatara Snake Iguana	Dragonfly Katydid Cricket Cockroach Spider Ant Wasp Grasshopper Bee	Ferns Sycamore leaf Ginkgo leaf Grape leaf Spruce Seed Ponderosa Pine Sequoia Oak Magnolia
Monotremes	Crustaceans	Angel Shark Port Jackson shark Guitarfish Goblin Shark Stingray Lamprey Hagfish	Echinoderms	Amphibians	Corals
Platypus	Shrimp Crayfish Crab Prawn Lobster		Starfish Crinoids <u>Mollusks</u> Nautilus	Salamander Frog	Mushroom Coral



Dr. Carl Werner

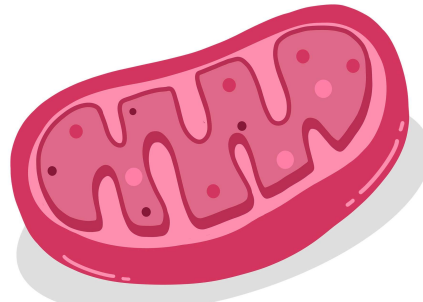
Werner is the Author of the series “Evolution the Grand Experiment”
 Dr. Werner is an emergency medicine doctor in St. Louis, MO
 M.D. from University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine
 B.Sc. (Biology), University of Missouri
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BIOLOGY - MEDICINE



Humans all Descend from One Woman!

By studying mitochondrial DNA scientists confirmed the fact that all humans today descend from one woman. They call her “Mitochondrial Eve”. Although timelines may differ from the Biblical text this finding greatly supports the Biblical claim. Dr. Robert Carter has worked out the mitochondrial sequence which is about 16 thousand base pairs of DNA. By comparing known mitochondrial DNA sequences we have determined what Eve’s mitochondrial DNA sequence was!



Humans have about 100 mitochondria (an organelle) in almost every cell.



Dr. Robert Carter

He posts his blogs on biblicalgenetics.com
Ph. D. (Marine Biology and Fisheries), University of Miami
B.Sc. (Applied Biology), Georgia Institute of Technology
Email: rcarter@creation.com

Genesis 3:20



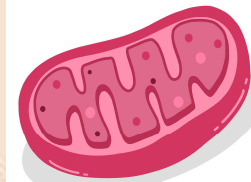
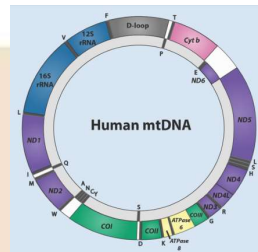
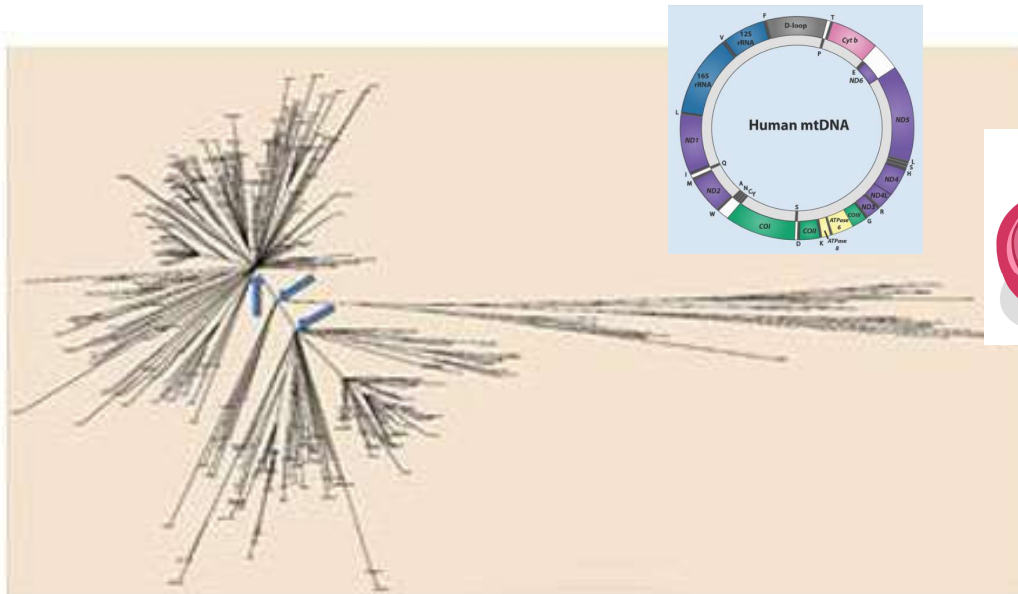
MARINE BIOLOGY / GENETICS



37 Mitochondrial DNA Shows 3 Ancestral Women – Noah's son's wives!

On the very same day Noah and Noah's sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and Noah's wife and the three wives of his sons with them, entered the ark. **Genesis 7:13**

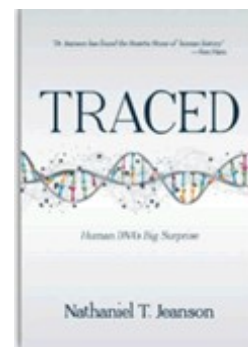
Analysis of mitochondrial DNA shows that there were 3 ancestral mothers of humanity after the flood that wiped out the rest of the world's population. This would correspond to the wives of the 3 sons of Noah, aligning well with the Biblical account! More was written in Dr. Nathanael Jeanson's ground-breaking book called "Traced".



Mitochondrion

Comparing many mitochondrial DNA samples, the 3 Blue Arrows show the 3 points divergence from Mitochondrial Eve that took place. This lines up with the Biblical account.

Genesis 7:13



1:1 **Answers**
IN GENESIS™



Dr. Nathaniel Jeanson

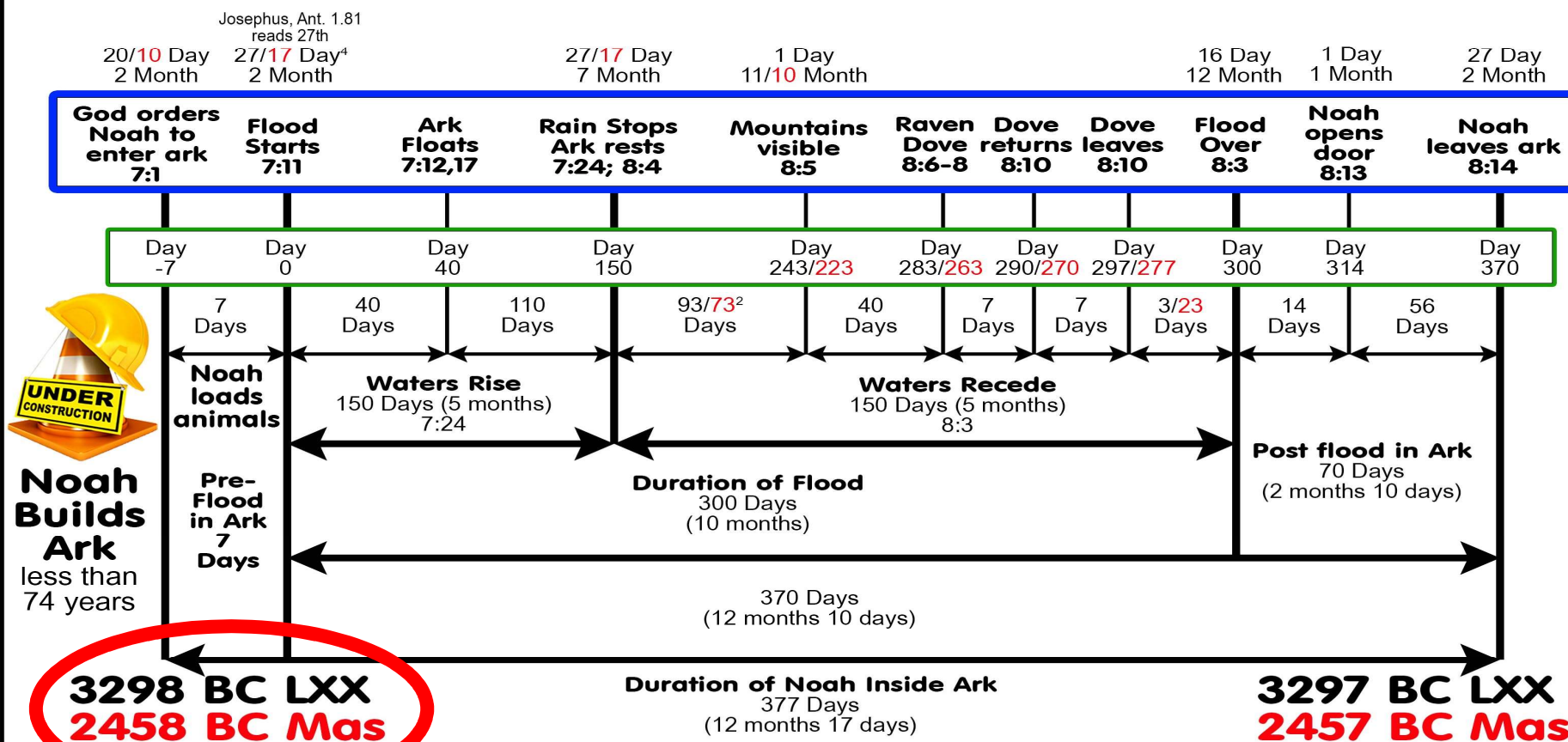
Ph. D. (Cell and Developmental Biology), Harvard University
B.Sc. (Molecular Biology and Bioinformatics), University of
Wisconsin-Parkside, Author of Traced – Human DNA's Big Surprise
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CELL BIOLOGY - GENETICS



Noah's Ark Flood Chronology¹

Septuagint Vs. **Masoretic**



1. This chart uses the Septuagint with **Masoretic variants in red** and a 30 day month.

2. 20 days longer for LXX vs. Mas. = add 30 days for lost month, minus 10 days (27-17).

3. Mas. has 300 days ending 23 days after last dove but LXX has 3 days like resurrection of Christ.

4. Josephus was using the proto-Masoretic not the Greek Septuagint: Josephus, Antiquities 10:218, Against Apion 1.1

39

“Y Chromosome Adam” is Noah!

The Y chromosome is the DNA molecule that is passed on from father to son. In this way we can determine that all humans come from one man who is the ancestor of all people. Noah would have passed on his Y chromosome to each of his sons: Shem, Ham and Japheth. Then they would have passed on their Y chromosomes to their sons and so on.

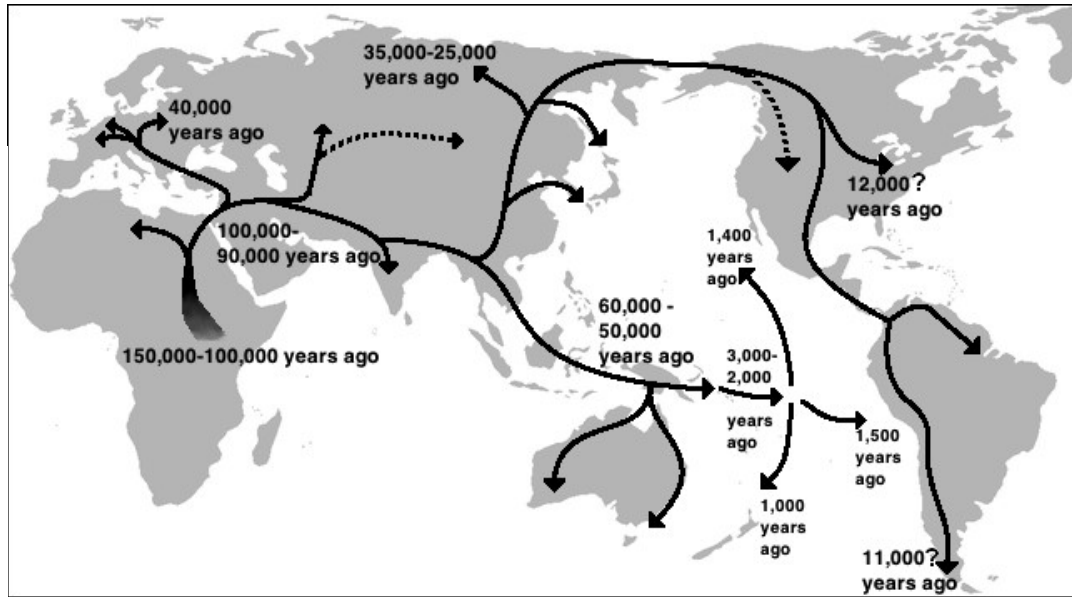
When Y chromosomes in individuals were compared, it was found that the Y chromosomes around the world were very similar, not what would have been expected. It was determined that humans all come from a single male ancestor which was called “Y chromosome Adam”. Using the Y chromosome analysis, we can see how people migrated all over the world over time.



X Y



male



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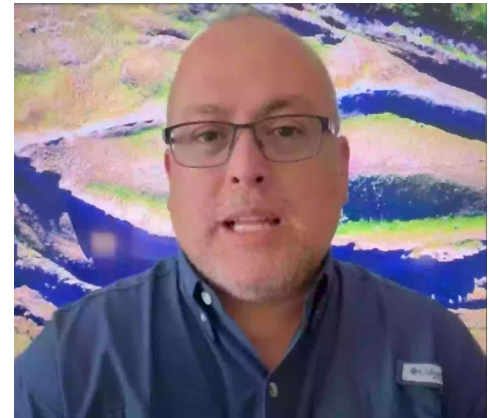
MARINE BIOLOGY / GENETICS

Genesis 10:32

40

The Fossilized remains of Noah's Ark

This boat shaped object has been rejected by mainstream creation scientists and by secular scientists as merely a natural geologic formation. However, I believe that it is the fossilized remains of Noah's ark for many different reasons. My friend Andrew Jones takes care of the site as well as the site of Mount Sinai. Dr. Ekrem Akurgal told Ron Wyatt, the Christian man who researched at the site, "May I congratulate you for that great success – it really is...I believe it is an ancient remains of an old ship...it must be preserved." Today Andrew Jones leads groups of people to the best evidence on earth for the fossilized remains of Noah's Ark.



1961



Today



Dr. Ekrem Akurgal

(1911-2002)

Ph. D. Archaeology, University of Berlin
1990 Hon. Doctorate University of Lecce, Italy
1990 Hon. Doctorate Anadolu University, Turkey
1989 Hon. Doctorate University of Athens, Greece
1986 Premio Internazionale "I Cavalli d'Oro di San Marco", Italy
1987 French Légion d'honneur Officier
1987 Italian Commendatore of the Order of Merit of the Republic
1981 Turkish Republic Ministry of Culture Gran Award
1981 German Goethe Medal
1972 German Great Cross of Merit with star
1961 Honorary Doctorate Bordeaux University, France

ARCHAEOLOGY

Genesis 8:7

The flood of Noah and worldwide geologic upheaval occurred approximately 3000 BC according to Biblical genealogies in the Septuagint. Noah, his wife, his three sons and their wives travelled on the ark. Those 8 humans then repopulated humanity. However the location of the ark itself has been a mystery. According to the first century Jewish historian Josephus, “the Armenians call this place, The Place of Descent; for the ark being saved in that place, its remains are shown there by the inhabitants to this day.” In 1959, army captain named İlhan Durupınar of the Turkish Air Force identified a boat shaped object from an aerial photograph while flying above the site. A team from America came over in 1960 to examine the curious geologic structure and even blasted a hole in the side of the formation. After days of not finding any proof for it being Noah’s ark, they concluded that it was just a geological anomaly and the case was closed.

However, in August 1977, Korean War Veteran and American Nurse Anesthetist Ron Wyatt and his sons re-examined this 515 ft. boat-shaped object and found it to be the same length (300 Egyptian cubits) as described in Genesis 6:13-16 & Genesis 8:4-5. He and his team later found petrified wood at the site under the soil. After a core drilling, fossilized antlers and animal dung were found as well as cat species hair. Magnetometer readings at the site indicate that there is an unusually strong presence of iron at the site. Examination of a metal piece recovered from the site also indicate that both Aluminum and Titanium (produced by man-made processes) were used in the large metal rivets that were found. Sub-surface ground penetrating radar revealed regular lines coming from under the ground that could be interpreted as a keel, keelsons and bulkheads along the whole length of the object. Famous Turkish archaeologist, Dr. Ekrem Akurgal told Wyatt “May I congratulate you for that great success – it really is...I believe it is an ancient remains of an old ship...it must be preserved.”

In the area where the ark formation is, there is nearby the town of Kazan which used to be called Arzap, which means to “capture the earth”, where the drogue stones may have “caught the earth”. In the Peak to the south of the formation, it is called Ziyaret Dagi, which means to make a voluntary pilgrimage. The Qur’an says that Noah’s ark rested on Mount Judi – Ziyaret Dagi is one of 3 possible locations for Mount Judi and is directly above Noah’s ark formation. The entire ridge and town of Uzengili used to be named: “Mahser” which means “Judgement Day” . The village to the West is Nasar which means “to make a sacrifice” and the village to the east is Kargaconmaz which means “the crow won’t land.” The village to the West of Uzengili is now called Goller but used to be called the village of the eight. Yiğityatağı – Means “hero’s” anchorage or berth. Kargakonmaz – Means crow will not land which totally agrees with the Biblical account of Noah’s Ark.

The Character of God and the Flood

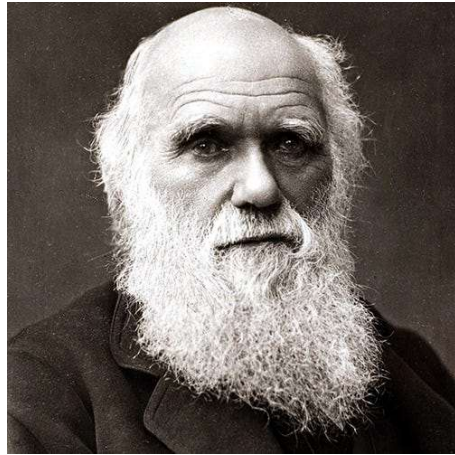
And the LORD descended in the cloud, and stood with him there, and proclaimed the name of the LORD. And the LORD passed by before him, and proclaimed, The LORD, The LORD God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, Keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty; visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth generation. Exodus 34:5-7



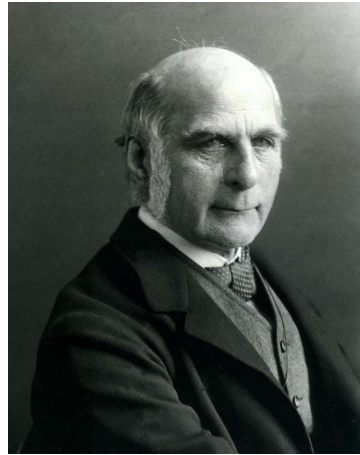
The Royal Society's anti-Biblical bias



Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875)



Charles Darwin (1809-1882)



Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911)



Thomas Huxley (1825-1895)



James Hutton (1726-1797)



The Royal Society was founded in 1660 by a group of Freemasons and Charles II King of England. It became the dominant overarching head of scientific knowledge and an authority worldwide since its creation. Lyell, Darwin, Galton, Huxley, Hutton and Cuvier were all members of this society. The motto chosen for the Royal society was *Nullius in verba* - "Take no one's word for it." The Royal Society website says that the motto is "an expression of the determination of Fellows to withstand the domination of authority and to verify all statements by an appeal to facts determined by experiment. In line with this would be the idea of not appealing to Biblical texts and authorities.

However, science is the search for truth by hypotheses, testing hypotheses and coming to a logical conclusion by deductive reasoning. One must abandon their preconceived beliefs and accept the findings derived by scientific experimental evidence. However, if the Royal Society would not even consider a catastrophic model because it agreed with a scriptural text and the evidence supported it, it would be an unscientific bias and would hinder further scientific discovery. Charles Lyell wrote in a letter to George Poulett Scrope dated June 14, 1830.

"I am sure you may get into Q.R. [Quarterly Review] what will free the science from Moses, for if treated seriously, the [church] party are quite prepared for it."



Most importantly, I want to remind you that in the last days scoffers will come, mocking the truth and following their own desires....They deliberately forget that **God made the heavens long ago by the word of his command, and he brought the earth out from the water and surrounded it with water.** Then he used the water to destroy the ancient world with a mighty flood. 2 Peter 3:3-6



SO WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

- THE FLOOD OF NOAH IS THE MOST VOLUMINOUS GEOLOGIC EVENT DESCRIBED IN THE BIBLE.**
- ALTHOUGH RIDICULED BY THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AT LARGE, REAL SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THAT A GLOBAL FLOOD DID HAPPEN AS THE BIBLE SAYS.**
- CREATION SCIENTISTS WHO ARE EXPERTS IN THEIR FIELD HAVE SHOWN THAT SCIENCE SUPPORTS THE CLAIMS OF GENESIS.**
- THE FLOOD TELLS US THAT GOD LOVES ALL PEOPLE BUT IS A JUST GOD AND AS AN AMAZING JUDGE MUST PUNISH SIN.**
- WE ALL NEED TO REPENT, PUT OUR TRUST IN JESUS CHRIST AS OUR SAVIOUR AND FOLLOW HIM AS OUR LORD!**



THE ARK AND THE DARKNESS

UNEARTHING THE MYSTERIES OF NOAH'S FLOOD



The Ark and the Darkness - Full Official Movie
Genesis Apologetics

<https://youtu.be/mEHle6U0L20?si=ZDrLGolL4jwH24Ex>





Dr. Ray Heiple

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